THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscription, (per year).....$12 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SLIGO IRON WORKS,
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 WATER STREET.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Fine Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 115 5-8.

CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

For Sale.

One two story frame dwelling containing seven rooms, situated on Boyle street, Allegheny city. Owner about to leave the city. Inquire at No. 78 Boyle street.

Hats, Caps and Ladies' Furs.

Hats, caps and ladies' furs may be bought at the extensive and popular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, at wholesale and retail, at less price than at any other house in the city. Bear in mind that at this establishment you will find the most complete assortment of all the new styles.

To our Patrons, the Country Merchants.

Wishing to render you a service, we invite your particular attention to the fact that in making your purchases of dry goods, you can at the present time make a great saving, by examining the stocks of the jobbing houses of our city. We have examined into the matter and are thoroughly satisfied of this, at least in so far as one of our city firms is concerned, that of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 39 Market street. And why should it not be so? this firm having a purchasing department in the East, and possessed of every facility for purchasing cheap, sustains precisely the same relation to wholesale buyers as does the New York or Philadelphia jobber, with the advantage of doing business at one fifth the expense, which advantage is greatly increased in the case of this firm, who do an immense retail trade as well, and which is made to share the expense, making altogether an equivalent to a fair profit on the sales. These things are worthy to be taken into account, and in mentioning them, as we think by doing so, we can serve the inter-ests both of the country merchant and our city jobbing trade.

Without Pain.

Teeth may be extracted with perfect safety to life and health under the influence of Nitrous Oxyd or Laughing Gas. Persons are not as liable to get sick under this agent as that of Ether or Chloroform, while it is more pleasant to take. It contains nothing which is dangerous to those wishing to avoid the painful operation of extracting teeth. I also give cheap sets of teeth, costing only ten dollars, while I give all of the best kinds of work. C. Sill, Dentist, 246 Penn street.

All Talk and no Cider.

Unless you use the Sulphite of Lime. Sold at Joseph Fleming's drug and patent medicine depot, No. 84 Market street.

Cheap Overcoats.

Only $30 for a fine Beaver or Chinchilla overcoat; also, fine business suits, at Wm. Ladley & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

The Daily Commercial

CHICAGO FINANCIALLY.

We continue to give prominence to the financial condition of Chicago, as set forth by the papers of that city, The *Republican* of Tuesday says:

The demand for money continues active, and the market is close and firm, with little or no prospect of a change for the better until the demands from the packers for the approaching season are satisfied. Legitimate borrowers, however, are, in nearly all cases, accommodated at the banks, on short date paper, at the current rate of 10 @ 12 per cent. *Grain paper is not favorably regarded, and most of the banks refuse to discount it*, except in small amounts, and those only for parties drawing to a close, and if the banks can, by pursuing such a course, assist in getting a portion of the large amount of grain now in store here before the fall opens an embargo on shipments, it is their intention to carry it out to the letter.

The supply of eastern exchange is largely in excess of the demand, and rates are lower, buying at ¼@¾ per cent. discount and selling at par.

The *Times* of the same day says, "money continues close, and it is extremely difficult to get accommodations, even on the best paper."

The *Tribune* of Tuesday says:

"The great question of commercial and financial circles to-day was the unusual stringency in the money market. It is unprecedented at this season of the year, and the amount of paper in bank is not exceeded by that away; for, according to the last quarterly statements of the National Banks, the deposits were quite sufficient to carry that, and in many cases, there are large surplus. There is one feature of the question, however, which is not generally thought of, while considering this matter of finance. It is the fact that the banks of this city have been holding as their reserves, Compound Interest Notes, which are now, by the order of the Secretary, made as mere currency. The desire to save these has no doubt contributed to the general stringency in the market. For it is estimated that there are about two hundred millions of dollars of these notes in the hands of the bankers. The recent action of Secretary McCulloch, however, in refusing to funding these notes, will give our bankers an opportunity of disposing of them, which, we understand, some of them have embraced. The movement is in a healthy direction and will probably facilitate this movement all over the country.

The *Journal* of Wednesday evening has the following:

There is still a very active inquiry for Money, and with a short supply, the market for business paper and loans ease and firm. The policy adopted by the Banks, of refusing to discount grain paper, is having its effects on prices, and the commencement of the shipping season, has created almost to a panic. Wheat declined 4 cents per bushel; Corn, 2@2½ c; Oats, 2@2½ c; Rye, 2@3 cts; Mess and Prime Mess Pork nominally $6 per barrel lower.

The Sanitary Influence of Coal-burning.

Every Pittsburgh man, and especially every Pittsburgh woman, knows that our coal smoke is a great inconvenience, adding vastly to the trouble of house-keeping. A great deal is therefore said against it, and some false allegations among the rest. We appeal to facts, to prove the salubrity of our city. The carbon and the sulphur released in the combustion of coal are both favorable to health. But the fact of a low ratio of mortality is enough without other proof. We give below a good authority in confirmation of our views:

Those who object to coal smoke or soot because it is unsightly, and disagreeable, have much reason for their objection; and those who are unable to balance the annoyances of coal with its advantages as a fuel, are the usual class of persons who make complaints; for, beyond doubt, soot is filthy in the extreme, has a disgusting odor, and disfigures everything it comes in contact with.

But there are some people who wish to pursuade the public that the formation of this soot entails an awful loss of heating power, and is moreover a terrible agent in the production of disease and death. After a long series of trials made in Manchester, specially fitted up for the purpose, we found that, when burning in the usual way, one ton of coals furnished 25 pounds of soot, and the heating power of the coal was about one-fortieth less than the heating power of the original coal; consequently the loss of heating power from soot is less than 1 per cent., or, more correctly, 1-13th part.

It is, however, not so easy to deal with the sanitary part of the outcry, for this cannot be submitted to the light test of experiment. That soot or carbon in every shape possesses remarkable disinfecting and purifying powers, is sufficiently proved by the use of common charcoal for purifying water, animal charcoal for purifying fluid sewage, and animal charcoal for purifying and deodoring sugar. Nor need there be any doubt about the fact that soot very materially tends to purify and disinfect the atmosphere of our cities; especially as a comparison of the mortality of our coal-smoked towns shows a decided average in favor of those over the wood and charcoal-fumed towns of the continent. But this is not enough for the traffickers in smoke, who claim that it is actually injurious to flower and vegetable life; and, in order to follow their "vocation," and gain a living out of the ignorant fears of the public, and until the diffusion of scientific knowledge renders their calling impossible. And this knowledge will reveal another fact well worthy of attention. From the laziness and ignorance of our common stokers, the bars of our furnaces are mostly so over charged with coal that perfect combustion can take place only at the point where the fuel touches the bars; thus the upper portions of the coal are as effectually distilled, and their unburnt gaseous parts as completely expelled as if exposed in a gas retort. Practically, therefore, all the volatile portions of the coal are in this way lost, and nothing is consumed but the coke and cinder.—*Journal of Arts.*

STATE ITEMS.

A bear trapper, namer John Tyson, has trapped four bears this season, on the mountain a few miles from Mifflin, Juniata county.

Joseph Kemp, proprietor of the Brush Mountain Peach Orchard, Blair county, sold over ten thousand dollars worth of peaches therefrom this season.

Mrs. Overly, wife of Geo. Overly, Sr., of Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, was fatally injured last week by attempting to replenish a lighted lamp from a can of crude oil. When will people learn wisdom?

Israel Weirich, of Canton township, Washington county, was fatally injured on Monday, by the falling of some timbers of a stable, which was being removed.

Parties interested in the shad fishery, residing along the Susquehanna, intend making an effort before the next Legislature to secure the free passage of fish at the Columbia dam.

The Schuylkill navy regatta will take place on saturday, at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Barney Williams was robbed Monday afternoon at the Continental, Philadelphia, of about one thousand five hundred dollars worth of jewelry, which she sometimes used upon the stage. The articles consisted of her splendid gold encased jeweled watch, together with earrings, breastpins, &c. The thief overlooked a locket containing diamonds.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1865. NO. 34.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

COL. SOUTHRON, THE MURDERER.

MEADE AND FARRAGUT ARRIVED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, October 18.

Pardoned.

One hundred and twenty rebels were amnestied to-day by the President. Most of them were Columbians and Mississippians.

Southron, the Murderer.

The friends of Lieut. White, who was brutally murdered, in 1863, by Colonel John H. Southron, a notorious secessionist of St. Mary's county, Maryland, are about offering a reward for the capture of the murderer, who is supposed to be in Canada.

Arrivals.

General Meade and Admiral Farragut are among the arrivals to-day.

EXCURSION TO THE OIL REGION

Distinguished Visitors at Pithole.

Corry and Titusville Visited.

An Exceedingly Pleasant Trip.

[BY UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH LINE.]
Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
PITHOLE, October 18.

The special train conveying the excursion party through the oil regions, left Meadville at six o'clock this morning. The train comprises four coaches, the party numbering one hundred and fifty. Among the party were Senator Sherman, of Ohio; General Moorhead, of Pittsburgh; W. Fahnestock, of Jay Cooke & Co.; Erastus Brooks, of the New York *Express*; the Presidents of many National Banks in Eastern and Western cities, and a large delegation of the press.

The cities of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Boston, Rochester, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Madison, Jersey City, Dayton, Toledo, and Sandusky, are represented by capitalists or newspaper men, beside all the prominent towns in this vicinity.

The train stopped for an hour at Corry, and another hour at Titusville, where the party dined. The morning being rainy and the rest of the journey having to be performed on horseback, Mr. Culver generously provided rubber coats for the entire party.

At Shaffer Farm horses were provided, and the party proceeded to Pithole by way of Petroleum Center. At Pithole the noted wells were visited, and the excursionists are quartered for the night at the Morey Farm House.

Thus far everything, except the weather, has conspired to make the trip exceedingly pleasant. To-morrow the party go by horseback down Perry Run to Oil City, Reno and Franklin, and thence to Meadville.

TRIAL OF WIRZ.

Judge Advocate General Holt Present.

LETTER FROM THE REBEL OULD.

Argument for the Defense Read.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The Wirz Commission assembled to-day. Judge Advocate General Holt was present.

After the reading of the record of Saturday, Colonel Chapman stated that, in order to prevent the appearance of prejudice, he had caused to be prepared an argument for the defense, which was examined, reviewed by the accused, and submitted with his approval.

Captain C. M. Seif was recalled, and a paper shown him, in which he recognized the handwriting of Robert Ould. This paper was endorsed by Gen. Winder and Capt. Turner.

Samuel F. Hunt testified that he found the letter in Andersonville, Ga., Mr. Winder immediately after the fall of Richmond.

Mr. Baker asked leave to examine the paper.

General Wallace understood that Mr. Baker had withdrawn from the case.

Mr. Baker said that such did not appear upon the record. He had merely submitted the case.

Several members of the Court thought that Mr. Baker had withdrawn, while others thought that he had rested the defense without withdrawing.

Mr. Baker was allowed to proceed.

The letter from the rebel ould, addressed to General Winder, dated City Point, March 17, 1865, was then read. It called for the exchange of all the military and political prisoners, excepting officers, and said that "the arrangements work largely in our favor, as we get rid of a set of mouths to feed, and get some of the best material I ever saw."

The argument in behalf of the accused was then read. It occupied two hours.

Colonel Chapman asked for twenty-four hours to prepare his closing argument for the Government, as it was of more than usual importance to the case. He said he would be able to get through so the Court could close its session on Friday.

The Court then adjourned.

FROM NASHVILLE.

United States District Court—Indictments for Conspiracy and Treason—The Question of Admitting Negro Testimony.

NASHVILLE, October 17.—The United States District Court, Judge C. J. Tregg presiding, commenced its session to-day. A large number of Indictments for conspiracy and treason were disposed of.

In the State Senate the members have occupied the day in debating whether negroes shall be allowed to give testimony in the courts of Tennessee. No result was attained. The discussion will probably be prolonged indefinitely.

FROM SAVANNAH.

The Cotton Market—Prices Steadily Advancing—Products of the Labor of the Freedmen.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The steamer Raleigh, from Savannah on the 14th, has arrived.

The Savannah *Herald* reports cotton in demand and dollars firm. For some time past the market has been gradually advancing at the rate of from one to three cents per pound, and since last Wednesday, the advance on uplands has been from 10 to 12½ cents per pound, thus effecting an advance on all grades of uplands of from 15 to 17 cents per pound within the last three days. The quotations are nominally for middlings from 51 to 57 cents.

From 20,000 to 30,000 bushels of rice, the product of the labor of freedmen on abandoned plantations, are to be sold at auction on the 18th.

Execution of Champ Ferguson.

NASHVILLE, October 10.—Preparations for the execution of the guerilla, Champ Ferguson, are being rapidly completed. The execution will be conducted by Gen. Shafer, commandant of the post of Nashville, at the penitentiary, outside of the city. Ferguson's wife and children are expected here to-day, to visit him for the last time.

A severe storm of wind and rain prevailed last night. The weather is very cold for the season.

River, twenty inches. No arrivals or departures.

RETIRED.—Mr. S. QUAY, member elect to the Legislature, has retired from the Beaver *Argus*, JAS. S. RITAN, Esq., having purchased his interest in the same. Col. QUAY, during his short connection with the *Argus*, gave evidence of much editorial ability, and added greatly to the success of the paper by his talent and energy.

A New Mexican Rumor.

The so-called emperor and empress of Mexico, being childless, are said to have decided to name the son of Don Angel Iturbide, (the last son of the Mexican emperor Iturbide, who was executed in 1824, as the presumptive heir to the Mexican throne. The young man is ready enough to consent to this arrangement without much difficulty, but his mother, who is an American lady of great financial acuteness, refuses her consent, unless $2,000,000 are deposited in the Bank of England, as a guarantee for the security of her son's position and that of the whole family, including the prospective dowager-empress. The widow of the emperor Iturbide, after the ejection of her husband, chose Philadelphia as her residence, where her children were educated. At least two of them returned to Mexico within the last fifteen years, the proposed successor to the Mexican throne being probably the son of one of them.

A correspondent writes: A recent tour through Virginia, and into North Carolina as far as Raleigh, has satisfied me that the waste of war has not been by any means so great as is generally imagined, and that it is far from being irreparable.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—The General Convention of the Episcopal Church reassembled this morning.

Hon. Washington Hunt offered the following amendments to the minutes in reference to the protest of Rev. Dr. Vinton:

WHEREAS, The protest of Rev. Dr. Vinton suppresses and ignores the resolution of the House, unanimously adopted on the 15th, just recognizing with profound gratitude the goodness of Almighty God in restoring national peace and the Union; and,

WHEREAS, Such suppression is unjust and injurious to this House, and calculated to produce an erroneous impression in regard to its proceedings; therefore,

Resolved, That said protest be not received.

Mr. Hunt said that in offering the amendment to the minutes, his purpose was to vindicate the House from the erroneous impressions which the protest was calculated to produce. On his motion the House had with entire unanimity re-expressed profound gratitude to Almighty God for the restoration of National peace and the National Union, by necessary implication, as well as the popular acceptance of the term, includes the integrity of the National Body Government with all its rightful and constitutional authority over the whole land. It was in this sense that the Union was defended and preserved. In framing the resolutions he had employed the term in its sense as synonymous with the National Government, based on the Constitutional Union of the States, with all its powers complete and unimpaired. He felt fully warranted in asserting that such was the true meaning of this house. In omitting any reference to this proceeding, he felt that the author of the protest had done great injustice to the church and convention.

For one, he was unwilling to have it go forth to the country that the Convention failed to express its sense of gratitude to Almighty God, not only for peace and the blessings which it supplies, but also for the Union of the States and the restoration of the National Integrity and Authority. In this view of the matter, he would move to place this matter in its right light before the church and the country, and to vindicate our action from what he could not do less than characterize as an unfair and unwarrantable imputation.

Hon. Hamilton Fish amended by moving that the whole reference to the protest be stricken from the minutes, as the protest was not received, and therefore should not appear on the minutes. The amendment was accepted.

The following Bishops, with Clerks of the Church reported a resolution, when Dr. Patterson called attention to the fact that Bishop Wilmer was referred to in the report as a Bishop of this Church, which he objected to, and signified the required forms. Bishop Wilmer's name was then withdrawn from the report, and the resolution was adopted. A report was adopted establishing a Diocese in Colorado.

The order of the day, the canon preventing the clergy from entering the military or naval service except as chaplains, was then taken up.

Mr. Goodwin submitted the following substitute for the canon reported by the Commission:

"No clergyman of this church, whether Bishop, presbyter or deacon, shall hold any office, often be glad to array themselves against their country, or fail to do their duty to it, when they can point to the church as a shield. We might as well legislate that our members may not be postmasters.

In regard to this peculiar subject, the members should legislate for emergencies. We are not sure that another rebellion will not break out. God grant it may be far distant; but we cannot be too sure of that when we find a body like this refusing to thank God that a rebellion has been crushed. Cries of "Order, order," came from all parts of the house.) Amid the confusion which he created by his remarks, Dr. Goodwin resumed his seat.

Dr. Goodwin's substitute was adopted by a vote of 52 ayes against 50 nays, by standing count.

Judge Otis submitted another amendment, as follows: It is the rule of the church that no duly admitted candidate for holy orders shall voluntarily bear arms in any military or naval service. The amendment was lost, yeas 41, nays 56.

Mr. Allen stated that he was about to bring before the House a subject which had long claimed his attention, and which had been alluded to in conversation among the members. It was well known that both political parties had conventions at Washington, and the impression had been suggested this word "convention," which is used with reference to our meetings, is liable to be mistaken and confounded with political gatherings. He, therefore, would offer an amendment to the Constitution, by which this body would hereafter be recognized as the Grand Council of the Church.

A message of the House of Bishops, number sixteen, was received, with resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That Rev. Dr. Tyng be added to the Board of Missions.

Resolved, That the report of the nominations of the Board of Missions be confirmed on the part of this House.

The discussion of the military canon was resumed. There was considerable discussion in regard to the exemption of chaplains.

Judge Battele of Missouri, moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to.

Judge Wilder submitted the following in reference to the canon:

Resolved, That the whole subject of the proposed canon and the substitute be recommitted to the committee on canons, with instructions to report to-morrow, if they possess the power, a declaratory resolution in substance as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops considers that it is the sense of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, that it is incompatible with the duty and calling of the clergy of this church to bear arms.

This was seconded.

Dr. Adams resumed the subject of amending the Constitution, and suggested that the amendment be the Great National Synod, and he moved to strike out Tri-10 the Convention in caucus, which was agreed to.

Judge Chambers gained the floor and submitted the following:

Resolved, That no members of the House shall be permitted to offer any new subject for discussion or for the action of the House after Thursday, 19th.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Owen, of Texas, introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Prayer Book be requested to inquire whether verses 5th, 6th and 7th of the 14th Psalm are not to be found in King James' Bible, and ought not they to be removed? Rev. Mr. Gardiner suggested that there were other objectionables and if there was an inquiry it should be directed to all or none.

Dr. Hare said these verses were not to be found in the Bible. In Hebrew they did not profess to be; then if we pass such a resolution, we shall subject ourselves to great ridicule.

Rev. Dr. Clark moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

Rev. Mr. McAllister's amendment to the canon in reference to foreign missionary bishops was called up. Mr. McAllister referred to the growing character of the Western Territories, and gave it as his opinion and belief that within five years a large diocese would be required. We should legislate to meet such contingency.

The amendment provides that these bishops shall have the right to take the first diocese that is formed within their jurisdiction.

Dr. Howe approved the amendment and moved the adoption of the constitution upon this subject as reported by the Committee, which was agreed to.

Latest from Mexico.

NEW YORK, October 18.—It is stated on what is called as official authority from the city of Mexico, of October 3d, that the French troops did not defeat the Austrians, the latter being several hundred miles from where Alatorre is located.

A later advices the latter was represented by Mexican and Cuban papers as engaged in capturing the city of Mazeontlas, and as having arrested a portion of its inhabitants. All the general news is unchanged. Juarez is in Chihuahua a mountain pass, and they are not in possession of any strongholds, city, village, or fortified position in this part of Mexico, and the only force the Imperialists have to meet are bands of guerrillas amounting to several thousand in all, roaming all over the country.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

UNION MAJORITIES.		DEM. MAJORITIES.	
Allegheny	4,159	Adams	16
Armstrong	393	Bedford	109
Beaver	746	Berks	5,152
Blair	749	Bucks	371
Bradford	*3,000	Cambria	759
Butler	522	Carbon	196
Chester	2,116	Centre	189
Crawford	1,481	Clearfield	780
Dauphin	1,627	Clarion	799
Delaware	1,501	Cumberland	425
Erie	1,794	Fayette	1,200
Franklin	1,200	Fulton	174
Huntingdon	955	Greene	1,116
Indiana	*2,000	Lehigh	1,905
Jefferson	79	Luzerne	689
Lancaster	5,100	Lycoming	*800
Lawrence	1,341	Monroe	1,509
Lebanon	1,180	Montgomery	1,929
Mercer	1,200	Montour	170
Mifflin	49	Northampton	1,949
Perry	100	Schuylkill	854
Philadelphia	7,692	Wayne	*300
Susquehanna	*1,000	Westmoreland	1,007
Somerset	1,107	York	2,253
Tioga	221		
Venango	235	Total	22,081
Warren	*500		
Washington	503		
Total	45,400		

Union majorities in fifty-two counties, 21,319.
*Reported majorities.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that owners of buildings rented of the Government are not employees of the Government; hence the salary tax is not to be deducted from the rents.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

OFFICER DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Important Suffrage Association.

An Appeal from Colored Men.

The Nashville Whisky Frauds.

REFORMS TO BE INTRODUCED.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED TROOPS.

Opinion of Attorney General Speed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, October 18.

Dismissed the Service.

In the case of Captain W. H. Hubbs, of Indiana, an officer in the 13th Regular infantry, tried and convicted by court martial, on the charge of defaultery in not rendering accounts and vouchers to the Government, the sentence is that he be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowance now due or to become due him, and to be imprisoned six months in such prison as the Secretary of War may direct; to pay a fine of seven thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-nine cents, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with! The finding and sentence are approved by the Secretary of War, and Captain Hubbs ceases to be an officer of the army, but the fine and imprisonment are remitted.

Suffrage Association.

An important Suffrage Association has been organized in this city, with S. J. Bowen, city postmaster, as President, and Lewis Clipham, Internal Revenue Collector, as Vice President. The object of the organization is to remove the last vestige of slavery from this portion of the national domain.

Seeking Suffrage.

Six thousand of the colored men in this District have signed their names to a petition, which will be presented to Congress next winter, asking to be invested with the rights of American citizenship.

The Nashville Frauds.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day decided to accept the compromise proposed by the parties concerned in the attempted whisky frauds at Nashville. They agree to pay to the Government one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, which is just forty thousand more than the assessed taxes on the articles they attempted to smuggle amounted to.

Another Reform.

The Secretary of the Treasury is busy ferreting out those systems of expenditure so long indulged in by Congressmen for the benefit of their particular localities, with the intention of applying the correction which the public exigencies demand. If the Secretary is supported in this proposed reform by the President, Congress will be convened to retrench the ordinary expenditures of millions of dollars annually.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue to day amounted to $745,406.

Bounties to Colored Troops.

The subjoined letter from the Second Comptroller of the Treasury to the Paymaster General, contains the gist of the Attorney General's opinion relative to bounties to colored troops, which was briefly mentioned in these dispatches last night. J. M. Broadhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has addressed to the Provost Marshal General a communication embracing a very important decision of the Attorney General, disposing of the matter of bounties to colored soldiers, which involves the disposition of an immense amount of money. The following is the communication:

Attorney General Speed's Opinion.

SIR—This office on the 20th ult., submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the views entertained here upon certain questions relating to the bounties to which colored soldiers heretofore employed in the service of the United States were entitled by law, and requested that the opinion of the Attorney General in a very able and elaborate opinion concurs with this office, substantially affirming that colored soldiers entering the military service were in all cases to be treated as freemen at the date of their acceptance in the service, and that there was upon the statute books no law either forbidding their employment in the army, or, with the exception of the brief period of nineteen days intervening between the passage of the Act of June 15th and that of July 4th, 1864, creating on account of color any distinction in the pay, allowances or bounty to which soldiers were entitled. From the most reliable information, it is believed that few, if any, of the colored volunteers enlisted during the interval of the nineteen days above alluded to, and the annomalous legislation of said Act of June 15th, 1864, will, therefore, deprive few, if any, soldiers of bounty.

The Attorney General sums up his argument in the following conclusion;

First—That persons of color who may have acquired their freedom by the proclamation of the act of July 17th, 1862, and who were mustered into the military service prior to the 15th of June, 1865, are entitled to receive the bounty allowed by law for volunteers.

Second—That persons of color who may have escaped from slavery after the passing of the act of July 17, 1862, and who may have been mustered into the military service before the 15th of June, 1864, and who were unclaimed by loyal owners at the time of enlistment, are entitled to receive the bounty, payable by law to volunteers.

Third—That all persons of labor emancipated by the President's proclamation of January, 1863 who, after the date of that proclamation, and before the 15th of June, 1864, enlisted and were mustered into the service as volunteers, are entitled to like bounty.

Fourth—That all persons of color mustered into the service after the 15th of June, 1864, are entitled to receive respectively, such sums of the bounty as the President may have ordered in the different States, not exceeding $100.

Fifth—That all volunteers received into the service after July 4th, 1864, are entitled to receive the same bounty for the term of enlistment without regard to color.

It will be perceived that in these five points that were in reply to specific questions from this office, the rights of colored soldiers who may not have been free on the 19th of April, 1861, and yet volunteered between that date and the passage of the act of July 17, 1862, are not embraced. The Attorney General, however, says elsewhere in his opinion, in treating of the second section of the act of June 15, 1864, which had been thought by some to have deprived colored soldiers of bounty, that the letter of that provision does not effect the rights vested under the laws in force at the time of their enlistments which, as has been seen gave the same bounty to colored men rightfully received into the service as was accorded to white troops; and further still, his opinion states unhesitatingly, that the enlistment in the Union army makes the slave a free man, forever entitling him to be placed on a footing with white volunteers You are, therefore, respectfully requested to direct payments of bounty in conformity with the foregoing decision, allowing to colored soldiers, wherever enlisted and, except from the 15th of June to the 4th of July, 1864, whenever enlisted during the rebellion, the bounty provided for volunteers by the laws existing at the time of such enlistment.

J. M. BROADHEAD, Comptroller.

Assignment of Regular Troops.

An order was issued to-day by Gen. Grant, directing four of the regular light artillery companies now in this department to report for assignment to General Sherman, at St. Louis, and another battery, Company K, 1st United States artillery, to report to General Sheridan, at New Orleans, and Companies D and M, 4th artillery, now serving in General Sheridan's department, are ordered north. The scattered companies of the 2d infantry are ordered to be concentrated at Newport barracks, Kentucky, and the 3d and 10th infantry are to report to General Sherman for assignment to duty.

Another order, mustering out twenty-three regiments, parts of regiments and batteries, was promulgated to-day by the War Department.

Report of Moore's Operations at Andersonville—The Soldiers and Government Patronage—National Soldiers' and Sailors' Asylum—Cabinet Session—Address of John H. Reagan to Texans—The Defense of Captain Wirz—Governor Smith, of N. H., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 18.—The following report of Captain J. M. Moore, A. Q. M., who was sent to Andersonville, Georgia, to mark the graves of Union prisoners for future identification, contains valuable information in which the people are interested, and will doubtless be appreciated by the relatives and friends of soldiers who have given their lives to their country.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1865.

To Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Q. M. G., U. S. A., Washington:

GENERAL—In accordance with special orders No. 19 from the Quartermaster General's Office, dated June 20th, 1865, directing me to proceed to Andersonville, Ga., for the purpose of marking the graves of Union soldiers for future identification and enclosing the cemetery, I have the honor to report as follows: I left Washington on the 8th of July, with mechanics and materials for the purpose above mentioned.

On my arrival at Savannah, I ascertained that there was no railroad communication whatever to Andersonville, the direct road to Macon being broken, and that from Augusta via Atlanta, also in the same condition, I endeavored to procure wagon transportation, but was informed by the General commanding the Department of Georgia, that a sufficient number of teams could not be had in the State to haul half of my stores, and as the roads were bad and the distance more than 1,400 miles, I abandoned all idea of making a road through a country difficult and tedious under more propitious circumstances. The prospect of reaching Andersonville at this time was by no means favorable, and nearly two weeks had elapsed since my arrival.

At Savannah I had telegraphed to Augusta, Atlanta, and Macon almost daily, and received replies that the roads were not completed. At length, on the morning of the 18th of July, I received a gratifying telegram from Augusta, and I at once determined to procure a boat and proceed to Augusta by Savannah. The dispatch boat was secured, and twenty-four hours after the receipt of the telegram alluded to, I was on my way, with men and material, for Augusta.

On my arrival there, I found the railroad completed to Macon, and that from Macon to Andersonville having never been broken, I experienced but little difficulty in reaching my destination, where I arrived on the 25th of July, after a tiresome trip, occupying just seven days and nights. At Macon, Major General Wilson detailed one company of the 4th United States Cavalry, and one from the 13th United States Cavalry to assist me. Another officer of the latter company was killed on August 5th, at a station named Monteseno, on the South Western Railroad. The rolling stock of all the roads over which I passed was in a miserable condition, and very seldom a greater rate of speed was attained than twelve miles an hour.

At different stations along the route, the object of the expedition was well known, and not unfrequently men wearing the garb of rebel soldiers would enter the cars and discuss the treatment our prisoners at Andersonville, all of whom, according to their statements, had died or would die on the South that years would not efface.

While encamped at Andersonville, I was daily visited by men from the surrounding country, and had an opportunity of gleaning their feelings towards the Government, and with hardly an exception, those who had been in the rebel army penitent and more kindly disposed than those who had never taken a part, anxious again to become citizens of the Government they fought so hard to destroy.

On the morning of the 20th of July the work of identifying graves, painting and setting headboards, &c., being well under way, the cemetery was commenced, and on the evening of August 6th was completed, with the exception here and there of a few graves, which were buried in trenches on a side selected by the rebels about three hundred yards from the stockade. The trenches were from two to three feet below the surface of the general cemetery, where the rains had washed over the earth, but a few inches of earth was thrown in the graves. So close were they buried without coffins, or anything else, to cover their nakedness, that not more than twelve inches were allowed to each man. Indeed, these little labels marking their resting place, measuring hardly ten inches in length, were furnished by the United States soldiers, while prisoners at Andersonville, had been detailed to inter their companies, and a simple stake at the head of each grave, bearing a number corresponding with the similar number on the Andersonville Hospital record, and was to enable us to identify and register the graves, which, in all the cemeteries, the number, name, rank, regiment company and date of death of 12,926 graves, there being but 95 which bore the inscription of "Unknown." The fence enclosing the cemetery, one hundred and twenty thousand feet of pine lumber was used for these tablets alone.

The cemetery contains fifty-seven and has been divided by a wide avenue running through the centre, and subdivided into blocks and sections, in such manner that with the aid of the records, which I have copied, any of the visitors will experience no difficulty in finding any grave. A force of men are engaged laying out walks and clearing the cemetery of stumps, preparatory to planting trees and flowers.

I have already commenced the manufacture of bricks and will have a sufficient number by the first of October to construct two commodious tenements throughout the cemetery, the clay in the vicinity of the stockade being well adapted for the purpose. Upon these tenements the keepers of the grounds are placed, and I have endeavored, as far as circumstances would permit, to transform this wild, unmarked and unhonored graveyard into a beautiful resting place for our fallen, gallant dead. At the entrance the words "National Cemetery, Andersonville, Georgia," designate the city of the dead.

Am truly proud of the 20th of August, at sunrise, the stars and stripes were hoisted in the centre of the cemetery, when a national salute was fired, and cheer after cheer rent the air from those present. The men who accompanied me, and to whom I am indebted for the early completion of my mission, worked zealously and faithfully, many of them working late into the night, suffering intensely from the effects of the heat. Unacclimated as they were, one after another was taken sick with fever, and after the 1st of August my force was considerably lessened, obliging me to obtain others from the residents of the different parts of the country. I may mention, however, recovered, with the exception of Mr. Eddy Watts, who died on the 16th of July, of typhoid fever, after an illness of three weeks. I brought his body back with me, and delivered it to his family in this city. Several of the United States cavalry, detailed by General Wilson, died of the same fever shortly after joining their commands at Macon.

Andersonville is situated on the South western Railroad, sixty miles from Macon. There is but one house in the place except those erected by the United States Government, which were fitted for officers' headquarters. It was formerly known as Anderson, but since the war the name has been added. The country is covered with pine forests, and the soil is sandy, sterile and unfit for cultivation, and unlike the section of country but a few miles north and south of the place, where the soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and cotton as well as corn is extensively raised. It is said to be the most unhealthy part of Georgia, and was probably selected as a place for prisoners on account of this fact. At midday the thermometer in the shade reaches frequently 110 degrees, and in the sun the heat is almost unbearable.

The inhabitants of this sparsely settled locality, are with few exceptions of the most ignorant class, debased from their haggard and sallow faces the effects of chill and fever are visible.

The noted prison pen is 111 feet long and 750 feet wide, and covers about 16 acres. The stockade is 17 feet from the stockade, and the sentry boxes are 30 yards apart. The inside stockade is 18 feet high, the outer one is 12 feet high, and the distance between the two is one hundred and twenty feet. Nothing has been destroyed. As our exhausted and feeble soldiers left it, it stands to-day as a monument of an inhumanity unparalleled in the annals of war. How men could survive as well as they did in this pen, exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun by day and drenching dews by night, without the slightest covering, is wonderful. The ground is filled with the holes where they burrowed, in their efforts to shield themselves from the weather, and many a poor fellow in endeavoring to protect himself in this manner was smothered to death by the earth falling in upon him. Dr. Wirz has been appointed superintendent of the grounds and cemetery, with instructions to allow no buildings or structures of whatever nature to be erected, except such as are within the stockade surrounding the prison pen. The stories told of the sufferings of our men while prisoners here have been substantiated by hundreds, and the people who reside in Andersonville even now and examine the stockade, with its oozy sand soil, the cramped and wretched burrows, the dead line and the slaughter house, must be amazed, indeed, if there is not convinced that the miseries depicted of this prison-pen are no exaggerations.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant, (Signed) J. M. MOORE,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Col. W. S. Hilyer, Col. John D. McGregor, Capt. Temple Clark, and other gentlemen representing the United Service Society of New York, are here to obtain recognition of the claims of the military interest in the distribution of the Federal patronage in New York.

A meeting of the corporators of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Asylum is called for tomorrow, at the Smithsonian Institute, in this city. Forty-nine members are necessary to form a quorum; at present but few are in the city.

The regular Cabinet meeting held to-day was quite fully attended. Only one member, Secretary Seward, was absent. Secretary McCulloch returned this morning. Like most of the Cabinet meetings held of late, the session was quite brief.

In his plea for defense, Capt. Wirz stated he was before the Court to answer for

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1865.

BRITISH WARES IN THE AMERICAN MARKET.

The Sheffield, England, *Independent* of the 13th ult., has the following:

"Good orders for cutlery, files, &c., are on hand from America and India, but it is generally observed that the goods sent out to the States are of an inferior class. The American demand for steel is reviving; and orders have been given for tools, &c., for the Southern States. The reconstruction of the railways in those States, and the recommencement of labor upon the plantations, will doubtless cause a heavy demand for plant and tools, from which this town cannot fail to receive some benefit."

It will be perceived that the British manufacturers are expecting to furnish largely whatever will be required to replenish the South, when not an article will be required that American mechanics cannot make. It seems that "the American demand for steel is reviving" in Sheffield. This indeed sounds oddly here in Pittsburgh, where we are making as good steel for all ordinary purposes, as Sheffield can turn out. We must either have protective duties, or, if we intend to supply our own market, our mechanics must work for the wages they pay in England. It is a simple question, and one, it would seem, that does not require a long time to decide. But it is not simply a question where we shall buy—the public debt and faith are involved. The Government is the largest partner in every description of manufactures in the country. It has the largest interest in every bar of steel and iron and every manufactured article which our manufacturers turn out, consequently, when we manufacture most it prospers best in its revenue, whereby the debt must be paid, if paid at all,—unless, indeed, we put the whole tax on the soil. This done, we think the farmer would begin to realize what interest he had in the tariff. The debt, the public faith and prosperity are so connected with protection that, as it will be seen, they cannot be separated. The demonstration of this truth depends not on abstruse argument, but on a simple statement of facts. The one we have quoted above suggests the train of thought which, in the unbiased mind must lead to conviction.

THE ABUSE OF CLEMENCY.

The history of war embraces few records, to the credit of clemency. The severity of destructive policy is usually carried to the bounds of its power, by both parties in the contest. This is emphatically true of civil wars, which, for various reasons, usually arouse more of individual passion than foreign wars.

Our late contest offers a striking exception. The policy of the Government has been singularly lenient, from the very beginning of the war to its close. Whether in this respect, its wisdom was equal to its clemency, is a question, on which difference of opinion may exist among persons equally loyal and equally humane. It can hardly be a subject of doubt, however, that in the visible approaches of the insurrection, and in its earlier stages, the clemency of the Government and the tender method of prosecuting the war tended to prolong the contest and to make the aggregate of its evils the greater. When war was made to be war, the insurrection began immediately to decline. Until tenderness grave place to a rigor more adapted to the disposition of the enemy, the abuse of Government clemency rendered its war measures comparatively ineffective. A temporizing policy on the part of the stronger party, though creditable to its humanity, is generally turned to its disadvantage by the weaker. A determination to succeed, accompanied by a consciousness of inferior power, easily justifies to itself treachery and the abuse of favor.

The clemency of the Government was signally shown in the terms of final capitulation. When the only alternative left to the insurgents was surrender or annihilation, as an army, the most generous terms were voluntarily offered to them. Yet in the acceptance, and in the manner of carrying them out, there was much abuse of the Government favor. Nor has the evidence been wanting of a disposition to persevere in the same course, in the face of the extraordinary and unexpected clemency of the Government since the close of the rebellion, and nothing but the exhibition of a determinate purpose to adhere to the decisions of the war has kept that perverse disposition in check. The liberty o election, so promptly, and, as it proved, so prematurely granted, was abused to such an extent as to require a decided veto on its results.

Whether there shall be a like abuse of clemency, as exercised in the pardon of offenders, remains to be seen. That individual cases of it should exist is not surprising, nor is it of any account in the broad purpose of restoring the country to order. Such cases only inflict on the individuals the disgrace or baseness, added to crime. Should schemes or measures adverse to the honor and welfare of the country be linked with the abuse of executive clemency, the power of the Government and of this loyal people is still available to counteract them.

THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

The reduction of the term of labor from ten to eight hours, is a proposition which is attracting much attention throughout the country. The Unions and Associations representing the workingmen have universally adopted it, and the reduction bids fair to be effected. It is probable that one of the first results will be the abolition, to a considerable extent, of the day labor and the adoption of the piece system, whereby every man will be paid more really for just what he earns,—and we think that it should be so arranged that workmen shall be paid according to the skill they possess, and the excellence of their workmanship. The arbitrary system of paying the same for a poorly made as for a well made article, is as unjust as the paying of three dollars a day without regard to the capacity of workmen. Therefore any system or combination which prevents this, is injurious and unjust to both the employer and the employed. There is another view of the subject, taken in the following quotation from the Chicago *Republican*, which we commend to the attention of all who

"The essential principle ought to govern all industrial questions is the right of labor. The man who labors, and by his labor supports himself and his family, is free. He ought to be under no duress to compel him to labor for one man or not to labor for another, or to labor exclusively with certain persons, or not to labor with another class. He should be free from the exactions and extortions of employers, and equally so from the exactions and extortions of his fellow-laborers. He should be free to work for whom, and when and where he pleases, at such prices as his own estimate of the value of his services may suggest. He should be free to work or not to work, to demand any price for his labor now high it may be, that his skill may entitle him to and that he can obtain; and he should be free to adapt himself and his wages to the exigencies of the future, the occasion and all the circumstances, personal or public, which may affect the relative obligations of employer and employed. Any rule, law or arrangement which takes from a laborer this freedom, or abridges or contracts it, is necessarily unjust and oppressive."

MEXICO—ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL WEALTH.

MAXIMILIAN seems to be getting pretty easy in his boots, notwithstanding all that has been said of the shaky tenure of his office. Feeling as though he would stay a good while himself, he has invited almost everybody to come and live with him. His invitation to emigrants certainly does not exclude any but farmers! Yankees, which suggests the idea that it is barely possible for the rock on which he is attempting to build to turn to sand. Our view of the Yankee character would not give us the utmost confidence in the wisdom of getting large numbers of the "Northern barbarians," as SANTA ANNA used to call us, into Mexico. They are apt to be troublesome under restraint, and experience has some instruction as to this, which MAXIMILIAN might do well to heed.

But this is not what we set out to discuss. Perhaps some of our readers may wish to know what are the resources of Mexico—agricultural and mineral—hence we give the substance of a statement just put forth by MAXIMILIAN. If some thousands of Yankees should be attracted to his dominions thereby, he could, of course, not object,—though should they conclude to turn his throne over, and set up a Government for themselves, as they probably would, he might think they were not conducting themselves strictly according to the rules of hospitality. Here are the statistics:

The empire is divided into fifty departments, with an area of 712,856 square miles, and a population of 8,218,000 souls. It is more than three times as large as France, four times as large as Spain, and about thirty times the size of Holland and Belgium. It is in extent and resources a first class empire.

No country on earth has as many natural advantages. Mexico is self-sustaining in every way. She raises her own breadstuffs of every kind; her beef and pork; her coffee and sugar and chocolate; her indigo, cochineal and vanilla, her wool, thread and cordage, and is now producing a large quantity of her cotton. She produces wine and aguardiente, mescal and pulque in the greatest abundance. In the northern departments, bordering on the Rio Grande, there is a fine grazing region. Here are immense herds of horses, mules, cattle and sheep. The middle portion of the empire is more devoted to agriculture—to corn and wheat and rye and barley and oats. Here the Irish potato grows well. The Pacific and Atlantic coasts are well adapted to sugar, coffee, tobacco and rice, and all the tropical plants and fruits. In the extreme South, in Yucatan, Campeche, Tehuantepec, Tabasco and La Laguna, is the country for dye woods, mahogany and the very best cocoa. Here also grows in very great perfection the cocoanut and the chirimoye, and every other inter-tropical fruit. The lovers of natural history will find here in their native forests the noblest specimens of animated nature.

Oajaca produces cochineal and indigo in large quantities, while the high lands of Jalapa are recognized for years the production of the celebrated "purgative drug."

The most valuable silver mines are situated in Tulancingo, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Guerrero, Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua. The copper mines of Chihuahua are said to be the richest in the world, and the pearls of Lower California have ever been in great demand. The silver mines of Real de Monte and Pachuca, in Tulancingo, are but a short distance from this city. They are the most valuable in the country, and are now yielding their owners large dividends. The mines of Guerrero are not only rich in silver and gold, but the streams abound in precious stones.

The mint of Mexico has coined from 1690 to 1810, in silver, $805,924,406; in gold, $38,175,341. How much of these precious metals was coined before 1690, and how much was taken out of the country by Spanish viceroys, by refugee Presidents and generals, and by that system of smuggling carried on so successfully for so many years, will never be made known.

This is a vast empire of mountains and valleys. The valleys are exceedingly rich and productive, while the mountains are filled with hidden treasure. Two-thirds of all the silver in circulation in the wide world has been taken from Mexico. If she is but true to herself if her citizens will rise above the small bickerings of party and rally around our republican Eagle and support him in his onward march of progress and improvement, this empire will soon become of the richest and happiest portions of "God's green earth." Mexico is richer to-day than she ever was. New mines are daily discovered and worked with improved machinery. There are in her mountains ten thousand times more silver and gold than have been taken out. All she wants is energy—energy—energy.

THE USES OF THE ELECTION TO THE DEMOCRACY.

By the Democracy, we mean, of course, the leaders of the interesting company so called. They can claim this great benefit from the late elections, that they have come out of the contest no worse off than they were when they went into it—no official positions jeopardised, no political character lost. They are ready, therefore, for another pull. The "nothing to lose" part of the condition having been gone through with, the "everything to gain" part is still all before them.

A second benefit flowing from the late election is, that it kept the Democracy—meaning the leaders—before the people, who might otherwise forget them. This, they consider An advantage. Persons of a different taste might regard oblivion, under the circumstances, as no calamity.

A third use of the late rebellion campaign is that it kept up the Democratic organization, shattered and forlorn, it is true, but still the organization, and so, let the leaders know who would follow them through thick and thin, through bog-hole and slough, to keep them in office.

The election also gave opportunity for trying the pluck of a new set of candidates—many of them soldiers, poor fellows—to stand as substitutes on the ticket till there should be some success in an election, when these would have to give place to the legitimate leaders of the party.

The late campaign was, on the whole, the best natured political campaign we have ever known. Both parties had plenty to talk about, but they did not let it out. The Republicans thought there was no occasion, and the Democrats did not dare to say their say, on the principle that the least said is the soonest mended. Both parties appealed to the people, the Republicans knew they could be trusted; the Democrats knew they could be aroused. The former were satisfied that it would go right, the latter were sure that a masterly inactivity gave them their only chance of keeping it from going wrong. Whether the issue will supply any wisdom and patriotism to the Democracy, or diminish their blind devotion to party, future history will discover.

THE LATE DISASTER ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.

WILLIAM D. SPALDING, of Hartford, Conn., who was a passenger on the train which met with the disaster last Saturday at Landisville, writes to the editor of the New York *Evening Post* that the train had been running at a fearful rate for miles, and was just beginning to be checked when the disaster occurred. The train was made up at Harrisburg of the Erie Express and the Pittsburgh Morning Express, the former being two hours behind time at Harrisburg. Mr. SPALDING alleges that the usual precaution of testing the wheels and axles was omitted at Harrisburg, probably on account of being behind time. He says that "two immense engines were attached to the train, consisting of only nine cars, and the breaking of the axle might have been caused by the sudden resistance by these two powerful engines to the frightful momentum of the train." He alludes to the fast running which the engineers, he says, are permitted by the company to do, to make up lost time, and this the engineer had been doing "on this good piece of road," as he expressed it.

GRAPE CULTURE.

The culture of the grape is now one of the important items with the farmers in this county and vicinity, and vineyards are becoming numerous wherever a good southern exposure can be had. On the Ohio river, two miles above Martinsville, Ohio, the Messrs. SEYBOLD, of Wheeling, have twenty-three acres of ground, of which nineteen are planted in grapes. Three acres are in Isabella, and the remainder, with the exception of a few hundred plants of Virginia and Delaware seedling, in Catawba. From the product of this year they have obtained 5,500 gallons of wine, which they barrel and ship to Pittsburgh and other markets. The average yield this year was about eighty-two per cent. The Virginia seedling wine sells for about $3 00 per gallon, and that from the other grapes at $1 60 to $1 75. The yield of the Virginia seedling is about ninety-four per cent., and is rapidly becoming very popular with grape growers, and being hardy and profitable will soon take the place of other plants. What have our grape growers to say to this? The entire cost of the SEYBOLD vineyard, including a cellar 17 by 58 feet, with arch 11 feet high, and 21 casks of from 500 to 600 gallons capacity, was about $18,000. Three years passed without a crop, and in the three following years the vineyard paid for itself in full, leaving the proceeds of the present year—the seventh—as a clear profit. About two dozen hands—mostly girls—are employed in gathering season, and six of seven hands in the manufacture.

Mexico and Bonaparte.

The second volume of the miscellaneous writings of Louis Napoleon contains the following reply of Joseph, the elder brother of the first Napoleon, to a deputation of Mexican Spaniards, who waited upon him about forty years ago, during his majesty's residence at Bordentown, New Jersey, for the purpose of offering to him the throne of Mexico:

"I have worn two crowns, and do not feel disposed to wear a third. Nothing could be more flattering than this offer, proceeding as it does from those who denied my authority at Madrid whilst I was king of Spain, and who now, when I am in exile, desire me to become emperor of Mexico. But I do not think the throne which you propose to build up will prove conducive to your prosperity. Every day which I pass on the hospitable soil of the United States convinces me more and more of the excellent fitness of republican institutions, as far as the American continent is concerned. Preserve, therefore, the most precious blessing of Providence. Put an end to your internal discords. Emulate the example of the United States, and select from the ranks of your fellow-citizens some one, who is more competent than I am, to perform the great part of Washington."

The Use of Water as Fuel.

The meeting of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art considered the subject, which has attracted considerable public attention, of using water, or superheated steam, as fuel. The question came up on an informal report of a committee, of which Dr. L. D. Gale was chairman. The committee has been investigating the matter for a week.

The net result of the experiments were as follows: One pound of coal burned in the ordinary way would evaporate, on the average, 3 82-100 pounds of water; the same amount of coal burned in connection with steam would evaporate 5 49-100 pounds of water, the proportion being as fifty to seventy-five, or fifty per cent. in favor of the steam. The figures were given in detail. It was stated that better results had been obtained, and that the New York Central Railroad was applying the principle on a few of its locomotive engines. The subject was again referred to the committee, which is to examine it thoroughly, and report at a future meeting.

At a Fenian meeting in Philadelphia, Monday evening, Mr. W. A. Morrison was one of the speakers, and he took occasion to administer a sharp rebuke to the Roman Catholic church for attempting to interfere against the Fenians. He said: We must convince Americans that if we are Catholics we are not slaves. [Continued cheers.] I see you have the same spirit east of the Alleghenies that we have upon the broad prairies west of them. A more conservative man than myself did not enter the ranks of the Fenians; but the worm when trodden upon will turn! It matters not to me who sells his soul to Britain; it matters not to me who bows to the dust and swears to support the accursed tyranny that has made our brethren beggars; we never swore to do it. We are men who should stand up before the world and swear that we will be free; and if we must be free, we must be free in everything. Neither the priests nor the bishops of Ireland and America have the right to decide our destiny. [Cheers.] I want you to understand that I am a Catholic, and hope to die a Catholic; but I am not therefore a slave. If it comes to this, that the priests and bishops of Ireland would decide whether we will be free now, whether we should strike today, they would have the right afterwards to decide that we should be slaves again. [Cheers.]

REBELS IN WASHINGTON AND WHAT THEY SAY.—A Washington letter says: "Our hotels are filled with leading rebels. Last evening twenty or thirty of them congregated in the bar room of Willard's, and attracted much attention. General Imboden, who was so long the terror of the Shenandoah Valley, was conspicuous. General Peck was another prominent military person in this singular collection. The tone of the conversation among these men was entirely different from what it used to be in similar gatherings previous to the war. Mr. Unger, a white-haired, venerable South Carolinian, assured a Northern man, with whom he conversed, that even in the Palmetto State the rights of the freedmen will be protected. He asserted that the South was willing to recognize the total overthrow of slavery, and treat the colored people no longer as slaves, but as freedmen. Nearly all the Southern men have talked in this vein, and evidently intend to make their promises good."

THE VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.

Returns from the late election in Virginia indicate that about one-half or two-thirds of the representatives elected to Congress will be able to take the test oath required by Congress before they can be admitted. In the First District, Mr. Custis, of Accomac, can take the oath. In the Second District, Mr L. H. Chandler, originally from Maine, and formerly United States Attorney for Eastern Virginia, a thorough Union man, can take the oath. In the Third District, B. Johnson Barbour, of Orange, always opposed to the rebellion, can take the oath. In the Fourth District, Robert Ridgway, formerly one of the editors of the Richmond *Whig*, it is said can take the oath. In the Fifth District, it Mr. Moseby is elected he can take the oath. In the Sixth District, A. H. H. Stuart, of Augusta, would not degrade himself by taking the oath, and consequently can't take it. In the Seventh District, R. T. Conrad, of Winchester, can't take the oath, as he is opposed to it. In the Eighth District, Mr. Hoge, of Montgomery, a Union man, can take the oath.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY ON STONE RIVER.

We have received a communication from WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Chaplain U. S. A., and Superintendent of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, dated Murfreesboro, Tennessee, October 2d, relative to the improvement of the Cemetery on Stone river. Mr. EARNSHAW says it is designed to build a stone wall four and a half feet high enclosing sixteen acres, and to erect a monument suitable to the sacred place. Pennsylvania was nobly represented in the battle at Stone river and in that department, and many of her gallant dead lie buried there. A fund of six thousand dollars is required to make the desired improvements, and the sum apportioned Pennsylvania to furnish is $800, a little more than one dollar per body that will be disinterred and buried in the Cemetery. That the small amount required for the work may not astonish the people, Mr. EARNSHAW explains that the principal part of the labor is being performed by the colored troops. The loyal men and women of Pennsylvania can speedily secure the amount required from them, and they will doubtless at once go to work to raise it. Major General THOMAS, the gallant commander of the Military Division of Tennessee, is heart and soul engaged in making the cemetery a fitting resting place for the bodies of the noble dead. When the fund is raised, it should be made subject to the order of Brevet Major General R. W. JOHNSON, commanding the Middle District of Tennessee, who is doing all in his power to further the work.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Reconstructing the church, of whatever denomination, has not thus far been less difficult than the task of reconstructing the State. If anything, the church appears to develope rather more practical difficulties than the State, and the General Convention at Philadelphia seems to have done very little solid work as yet. Referring to the way things have gone, the correspondent of the New York *Post* says: The feeling of disgust and disappointment with which the loyal portion of the Convention received the strange omission of any mention of the re-establishment of national authority over the whole country, in the message sent down by the House of Bishops, grows stronger. At the beginning of the morning's session several deputies rose and begged to explain that they had voted against laying Horace Binney's loyal resolution on the table, and desired that the fact might appear in the journal, which, owing to the confusion amid which the vote was taken, had placed their names on the wrong side. Still another corrected the error. Among the gentlemen who desired to stand right before the world are the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Maine, and Mr. William H. Boardman, of Connecticut.

A MEETING CALLED.

The Episcopalians of this city are indignant both with the disloyalty of the majority of the Convention and the discourtesy which it has shown toward the Pennsylvania delegation. The loyal minority, headed by Bishop Mellvaine, have announced a special service for to-morrow evening, to be held in the Church of the Epiphany, to render public thanks to God for the restoration of national union and the destruction of the cause of dissension. At this service several stirring addresses will be made by loyal bishops and clergymen.

THE BISHOP OF ARKANSAS.

The Southern bishop to whom I alluded in my letter of Saturday is Bishop Jay, chosen during the war Bishop of Arkansas, whose diocese was confined to one county, and he has not taken his seat in the Upper House as Missionary Bishop of the Southwest—the position which he held previous to the war.

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

I learned to-day, from high authority, that the loyal minority in the Upper House consists of seven, led by Bishop McIlvaine. So determined is the majority to do nothing even remotely capable of wounding the feelings of the Church South, that it has refused to use one of the thanksgiving prayers ordered by the Church for occasions like the present, because it contains the phrase: "We bless Thy holy name, that it hath pleased Thee to appease the seditious tumults which have been lately raised up amongst us."

It was apprehended that the language might wound the susceptibilities of the Southern delegations present.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Canadian residents in New York have issued a formal invitation to their countrymen resident in other parts of the United States, to meet them in a general Connention, in New York, on the 15th of next month, for the professed purpose of discussing subjects pertaining to the interests of the two countries. An "annexation" is said to be at the bottom of the movement, but how that is we cannot vouch.

The municipal authorities of Avignon have regulated demonstrations at the theatre in a novel way. During the performances applause alone is permitted. At the close, the audience will be invited to express their opinion, and the manager, list in hand, will pronounce the names of the actors and await the expression of opinion from the audience, which, if unfavorable, must be confined to hissing, and last no longer than five minutes.

The statement that Mr. Edwin Booth attended the Brooklyn Academy of Music, accompanied by his bride, which has appeared in several New York papers, is entirely without foundation. The announcement of Mr. Booth's marriage is premature, and at this moment peculiarly painful and indelicate.

The United States paid every cent of two national debts, each greater in proportion to the population and resources of the people than the present prospective national debt. On the first of January, 1800, the public debt was $76,463,176; this was successively reduced until 1812, when it amounted to $45,757,000. The war of 1812 raised it to $127,334,933 in 1816; the debt was thoroughly cancelled in 1825, and in addition, $28,000,000 of surplus divided proportionately among the States. The United States has the rare honor of being the only Governmental that has paid her debts, with a surplus, and this without having oppressed her people with excessive taxation.

Captain John P. Ward, a son of Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, the well known capitalist, was arrested some weeks ago, on charge of having violated the person of a girl living at Lexington, Michigan; and the trial has lately been in progress at that point. On Friday at the adjournment, the prisoner, a brother of the girl shot Ward three times with a revolver, inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover. The perpetrator of the deed (who is aged only sixteen years) was arrested, he having made no effort to escape.

Daniel Miller, of Shakertown, Warren county, Ohio, has raised a pumpkin seven feet and two inches in circumference, and weighing one hundred and ninety-two pounds. Who can beat it?

The Board of Supervisors of New York gave notice that the taxes to be levied for the support of the city and county government for the next year will foot up nearly twenty millions of dollars. The exact figures amount to $19,071,-089 01.

If Pierre Soule, it is announced, is about to return to New Orleans, there to pass the remainder of his days. In 1861, Pierre Soule had an opportunity to make a future for himself and for Louisiana. Possessing a rare genius as a popular leader, speaking the French language as his mother tongue, it was in his power to direct the Creole population, and to be obeyed as the grand army obeyed Napoleon. He led them to rebellion, well knowing what the consequence would be, for his words had burned he had predicted it, and now he returns to his old home—*un homme blasé*—a ruined, "used up" old man.

MARRIED:

WYLIE—SHERIFF—On Tuesday evening, October 3d, 1865, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Allegheny city, by the Rev. Mr Swift, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Sproull, Mr. S. OLIVER WYLIE to Miss BECKIE J. SHERIFF.

DIED:

MCCORD—At North East, Erie county, Pa., on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., JAMES MCCORD, in the 83d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral, which will take place in this city, will be given.

PATTERSON—At the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864, JOHN W. PATTERSON, 102d Regiment of Pa. Vols.

The Funeral will take place TO DAY at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the M. E. church, Birmingham, where the remains will be placed at 12 o'clock, M. His late companions in arms, Masonic Brethren and other friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of
NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF LIME.

The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at

MCCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
MCCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,

85 Market street, near Fifth street.
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Also, the finest Indigo, best Soda Ash, pure Pine Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to go the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct9

A CARD.

In reply to many letters and inquiries from people in this section of the country, the undersigned take great pleasure in saying through the columns of your paper, that our renowned preparation known as CHEVALIER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, in its worst stages. Many cases of long standing, with in our own acquaintance, have been completely, and we believe, permanently cured. It will stop distress after eating, almost instantaneously, and enables the dyspeptic who has lived for years upon slops, to eat substantial food to eat as heartily as he pleases, and anything he chooses, without danger of distress, sourness or rising of the stomach. It is an infallible corrector of indigestion and constipation, creates a healthy appetite, stops headache, heartburn, sickness at the stomach, pains, cramps, colic other internal pains or bowels, sickness offensive breath, as soon as you take it, and by enabling the patient to take plenty of healthy food, which is the parent of health, produces vigor, strength and energy.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, No. 81 Market street. oct9 4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—
A LARGE LOT OF GROUND,
In an eligible situation, on Pennsylvania avenue. Terms easy. Inquire of
JAMES S. STRICKLER,
Office, corner Wylie and Fifth streets, above Coyle's Shoe Store. oct9

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 18th, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on
MONDAY, November 20th,
between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The annual meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 7th at 11 o'clock, A. M.
oct9-30d&tnov JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY OF OHIO.
Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Working Fund.....25,000.
Par value of each Share.....1,00.
Office, No. 129 Fourth street.
JOHN R. CONDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer. oct9-1m

LAST THREE DAYS
OF THE NEW YORK
PETROLEUM PRIZE COMPANY.
Sales Rooms, No. 61 Fifth street.
Oil Shares for One Dollar and a Present with every Share.
Everybody delighted with the splendor and magnificence of the costly presents which are given away to purchasers of Shares.
Remember—Saturday is the last day of the Sale.
Sales Room open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.
oct9-3t

CARPETS.
We are receiving by Ocean steamer Edinburgh, a large assortment of BRUSSELS CARPETS and RUGS, imported direct from the celebrated English manufacturers, Crossby & Sons, and embracing new and beautiful styles never before in this market.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
oct9

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE ONLY
SPECIAL CLAOK FACTORY
WEST OF PHILADELPHIA, IS THE
PITTSBURGH
Cloak and Mantilla Store.
No. 73 Market street
Our stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS
Is complete, full and large, far superior to any stock outside of New York, made from excellent material adapted to the purpose, such as Lyons Velvet, extra fine Moscow Beaver, and an extra fine article of Chevoit Cassimere; also, a superior quality of Dimity Cloth, very new, just the rage in New York.
Our Garments are all New, Novel and Attractive.
P. S. Country Merchants would do well to call in and look over our stock, for completeness of finish and elegance of styles cannot be surpassed in any similar establishment in America.
M. J. SPENCE,
oct9

WALL PAPER—
Stamped Gold, Velvet and Gold, for parlors,
Satin, for chambers, halls, &c.
A great variety of new and elegant designs, for sale by
THOMAS PALMER.
No. 91 Wood street, second door below Diamond alley. oct17-6t

WALL PAPERS Of every grade and price.
Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland Rose Shades.
Paper Window Shades, glazed and unglazed Green and Buff, for sale by
THOMAS PALMER.
Special inducements offered to country dealers.
oct17-6t Bw

HORSE COVERS.
Carriage Blankets.
BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES.
A large stock just received, and for sale low, by
R. H. HARTLEY & CO.,
88 Wood street.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
Curers of extra sugar-cured hams, and
Manufacturers of Lard Oils,
Corner Penn and Wayne streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
sel6 3m

TRANSPARENT
Window Shades and Fixtures.
A large assortment of Rustic and other new designs, for sale by
THOMAS PALMER.
No. 91 Wood street, second door below Diamond alley. oct17-6t Bw

DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 Fifth street.
AGENTS
For all the different grades of
AMERICAN WATCHES.
Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold Cases, with enameled designs. oct9

50 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.
100 tons Soda Ash.
10 " Sal Soda, and all Chemicals for Glass Manufacturers and Oil Refiners. For sale by
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
38 Wood street, under St. Charles Hotel.
oct13-2w

LEAD.
100 Pigs soft Galena Lead, for sale by
J. H. CANFIELD, 141 First street.
oct18

TREES, VINES, &c.
Our fall catalogue of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
EVERGREENS, GRAPE VINES, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c., is ready, and will be mailed to all who apply. Address JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
sep2-2taw2m Pittsburgh, Pa.

SYRUP.
50 bbls. Lovering's Syrup for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oct7 corner Irwin and Liberty streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN LAWRENCEVILLE—A first-class dwelling house, on the corner of Bellefontaine and North streets, lot 48 feet front by 120 deep. Building new two story brick, containing seven rooms, large hall, a finished attic and a good cellar. There are a number of choice fruit trees, a good well, &c., on the lot. This is an admirable location, being within less than five minutes walk of the Pennsylvania Railway. Possession given immediately. The terms will be cash. Persons desiring further information as to price, &c., or wishing to examine the premises, can address Box 22 Arsenal Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa. oct9-4t

STOCKHOLDERS OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY are requested to pay the fourth instalment of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, immediately, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of Third and Wood sts. Those in arrears for former instalments will please give attention to this call and thus enable the managers to prosecute the work to completion. By order of the Board. JOHN B. SEMPLE,
oct6-1w Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS DAILY.
COBURGS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
DELANES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
Grey and White BLANKETS,
CORSETS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
WOOLEN HOODS,
MISSES' HATS,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
SHIRT FRONTS,
IRISH LINEN, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal street,
oct9 ALLEGHENY, above the Market.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal.
YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,
NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. sep2-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
dec26

PAPER DEALERS.
THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Paper,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. myt

PAPER HANGINGS,
Of new and beautiful designs in panel decorations, for halls, dining rooms and vestibules, at No. 107 Market street.
oct14 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER PAPERS.
In great variety, and of all grades, at No. 107 Market street.
oct14 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

1865. FALL. 1865.
I. E. WALRAVEN.
MASONIC HALL,
719 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
HAS NOW OPEN HIS
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
Curtain Materials,
The most elegant assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, and selected by him personally in the best European markets, is existing in part of
FRENCH BROCATELLE, SATIN DAMASK, SILK TERRY, PLAIN SATIN, SMYRNA CLOTH, COTELINE, PLAIN WOOL REP, STRIPED FRENCH TERRY, SATIN DE LAINE, WOOL DAMASK, PERKIN CLOTH, PLAIN TERRY, LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS, PIANO COVERS, TABLE COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, MANTLE and PIER GLASSES, with Attached Cornices, all styles, at
WALRAVEN'S,
719 Chesnut street,
Philadelphia, October 9, 1865. oct2-1m

FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Made to order at the
GREAT SHIRT EMPORIUM,
72 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice,
And sent by express to all parts of the country.
PERFECT FIT WARRANTED IN ALL CASES
MURDOCK & PUTNAM,
Successors to
T. S. ROBINSON & CO.
se30;1m—ThFSS

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

FISH—
50 half-bbls. new No. 3 Large Mackerel.
50 barrels do do do
100 do No. 2 Shore do
10 do No. 1 Shore do
25 quarters No. 1 Shore do
25 halves No. 1 Bay do
For sale by
se26 MILLER & RICKETSON.

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.
15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. H. JONES & CO.,
my23 141 and 143 Water street.

BARLEY.
A choice article of Canadian Barley, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oct1 353 Liberty street.

100 CADDIES QUARTER POUND
Lump, pure Virginia Tobacco, made in Richmond. For sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
oct2 corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

PRODUCE—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

WANTED.
Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty cents.

WANTED—HOUSES.
WANTED—A good house for a good tenant,—Allegheny preferred. Address "C," Commercial office. oct9-tf

WANTED—A House Wanted in the country a few miles from the city, on a good road, by a family who wish to rent for a year, to try the country. House of ten or twelve rooms, a good stable for three or four horses, and three to six acres of ground. Would rent from April 1st, 1866, and probably buy if they liked the country. Address J. R., D. Lock box 138. oct17-3t

WANTED—BOARD.
WANTED—Boarding in a private house, or to rent a small room. Must be within ten minutes walk of the Postoffice. Address "D. H.," Commercial office. oct19-2t

WANTED—A Gentleman and Wife wishes to board in some private family, in Allegheny city. Best of references given. Address "H," Commercial office. oct9-2t

WANTED—TO BUY.
WANTED—To Purchase—One PLANER—one small and one medium sized LATHE and one DRILL PRESS. Persons having any or all of the above tools for sale will hear of a customer by applying to MARTIN, OLIVER & BRICKELL, 80 Water street.

WANTED—SITUATION.
WANTED—By a young lady, a situation as daily Governess, or as Teacher in a School or Seminary. Address Box 1397 Postoffice, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A young man (German) possessed of good business qualifications, wishes a situation as Clerk or Book keeper. Best references will be given. Address "H. F.," box 728, Postoffice, Allegheny city. oct7-3t

WANTED—HELP.
WANTED—A Salesman in a Wholesale Clothing House in Philadelphia, one who can control a Pennsylvania and Ohio near trade, can receive good inducements from January 1st, 1866. For particulars, address "A," box 802, Philadel

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1865.

Meat Famine in England.

The cattle plague threatens a meat famine in England. A London correspondent says:

"I wish it were possible for me to be heard through the whole of the mighty Northwest, not for the behalf of your farmers, but still more for the interests of the millions of my countrymen who are now threatened with something akin to starvation, if not with starvation itself. The entire press of your country, from Maine to Texas, from Massachusetts to the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, ought to make your farmers know that we are threatened with a meat famine, and that animal food is already at such an exorbitant price that only comparatively well-to-do families are able to purchase it.

"The plague which has hitherto affected cattle alone, is now showing itself among our sheep and threatening the hogs.

"We have reached that point already that people prefer almost to starve to buying meat. Raised in Europe; we shall look to you during the whole of next year, and perhaps afterward, for our principal supply, and any extra care you take in convincing us of the wholesomeness of your beef and pork will be repaid a hundred fold to your people. Let your beef and pork come out in parcels endorsed as to soundness by properly authorized inspectors, and American meats will immediately supplant all others in the market."

A Great Natural Curiosity.

The *Sentinel*, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, of the 12th ult., says: "Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the Great Sunken Lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles north-east from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous Valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average two thousand feet down to the water all round. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, as it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the fair currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten. There is an island in the centre having trees upon it. No living man ever has, and probably never will be able to reach the water's edge. It is silent, still and mysterious in the bosom of the "everlasting hills," like a huge well, scooped by the hands of the giant genii of the mountains in the unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water, at an angle of forty-five degrees, and were able to note several time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of the most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity.

PRESERVING CELERY FOR WINTER USE.—It is well known that celery is frequently lost in winter by the wet or frost finding its way first to the tops when set in an upright position for winter use. On this plan, when the decay once begins at the top, the moisture and wet as it accumulates from the decomposing tops and stalks runs down, and rapidly facilitates the destruction of the plants. To obviate this, I have adopted the plan of keeping them "heels up," a plan that some of my friends saw in some agricultural paper; his success was complete, and my experience is equally as satisfactory.

When ready to pack for winter, select a dry spot of ground. Throw up a ridge of earth, shaped like the letter A. Let the ridge be a foot or eighteen inches high, according to the height of the celery. Dig up the celery with a spade or fork, leaving plenty of dirt on the roots. Hang the heads of the celery on both sides of the ridge, roots up and leaves down, smooth and packing the roots and stalks as closely as possible together, until the ridge is filled. When the first layer is completed, cover it all over with a thin coat of earth, so it cannot be seen. Then lay another row of celery, and cover as before and so on until all is packed on the ridge. Then cover it with a foot or eighteen inches of dirt, and before cold weather sets in cover it well with straw, stalks or litter, to keep out the frost.—*Rural Advertiser.*

HOW TO ROAST A GOOSE.—Geese seem to bear the same relation to poultry that pork does to other domestic quadrupeds; that is the flesh of goose is not suitable for, or agreeable to the very delicate in constitution. One reason doubtless is that it is the fashion to bring it to the table very rare done; a detestable mode!

Take a young goose, pick, singe and clean well. Make the stuffing with two ounces of onions (about four common-sized) and one ounce of green sage chopped very fine; then add a large coffee cup of stale bread crumbs, and the same of mashed potatoes; a little pepper and salt, a bit of butter as big as a walnut, the yolk of an egg or two; mix these well together and stuff the goose. Do not fill it entirely; the stuffing requires room to swell. Spit it, tie the spit at both ends to prevent it swinging round, and to prevent the stuffing from coming out. The fire must be brisk. Baste it with salt and water at first, then with its own dripping. It will take two hours or more to roast thoroughly. A green goose, that is, one under four months old, is seasoned with pepper and salt, instead of sage and onions. It will roast in an hour.

FORCE.—A year or two ago Professor Tyndall demonstrated before the Royal Institution of London that all motion produced heat, and then that in return so much heat was equal to so much motive power. Sir John Herschel had before declared that all our motive power comes from the sun, so that every wind that blows, every wave that beats, all the steam power on which we pride ourselves, all the vegetable life which as wood, peat, or coal, becomes fuel for the engine or food, which is the fuel of animal life, come from the sun, and is "bottled up" in coal for instance, from long ages ago, to be uncorked now under the guidance of the mind of man. We have no power to originate force, only to direct it—all power coming from God in the most literal sense, and all the forces of nature being really exchangeable one for the other, but not being capable of being expended any more than mankind is, but only changed in for or more properly in direction according to certain fixed laws by spiritual forces, such as those which each man is conscious within himself, but which here cannot be discussed. Thus it is that the thoughts of the wise man increasingly govern the world.

SAUCE FOR A ROASTED GOOSE.—Put into a saucepan a tablespoonful of made mustard, half a tablespoonful of Cayenne pepper, a glass of port wine, and a gill of gravy; mix and warm, and pour it through a slit in the apron into the body of the goose, just before serving.—*Lady's Book.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mrs. Allen's ORIENTAL HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The ORIENTAL HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, rub off, or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts. oct28-1y

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

NO. 8, BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy7-1y

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

WM. A. McLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azunara Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.

au21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, **22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50** and **56** pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, **40** pounds to the yard. jy6

STEEL & BAILEY,

Stock Brokers,

WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at **$2** and under, **2** cents per share.
Do do **$2** and up to **$25**, **1** per cent.
Do do **$25** and up to **$100**, **25** cts. pr. share.
Do do **$100** and over, ¼ of **1** per cent.

jy11 1

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

my22-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Continued success of the great lyric actress,

MAD. SCHELLER

Who will appear in a new and beautiful sensational and unsurpassed drama of the "Organ Grinder," complete with domestic effects, thrilling interests and startling situations.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, for the first time here, the great drama, in five acts, of the

ORGAN GRINDER AND HIS ADOPTED DAUGHTER.

Nannie, Daughter to Balder.....Mad. Scheller.
Friday Benefit of Mad. Scheller.
EDWIN ADAMS will shortly appear.

GRAND CONCERT

To be given by the Great Western

Light Guard Band of Chicago,

(A. J. VAAS, Leader.)

Under the auspices of the Vigilant Steam Fire Company, at

Masonic Hall, on Thursday Evening, October 19th, 1865.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. Overture to Martha.....Flotow.
2. (Band)—Selections from the Huguenots.....Meyerbeer.
3. (Band)—Polka Trombone.....Sachse.
4. (H. Braun)—Pot Pourie from Faust, arranged by C. Bergman.

BAND.

PART SECOND.

1. Quartette, 4 horns, Hunter's Farewell.....Mendlesshon
2. (Baier, Bierworth, Braun and Escher)—Marion Waltz.....Hammer.
3. (Band)—Pot Pourie, Reminiscence of Prayer.....Komzak.
4. (Band)—Dapple Storm March.....Poelke.

BAND.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7½. Admission **50** cts. to all parts of the house. Tickets for sale at all the principal Drug and Music Stores. oct7-R

NOTICES.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M. D., with me in the practice of

Homeopathy and Surgery.

Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. **294** Penn street.

C. M. DAKE, M. D.

October 7, 1865.—oc9 3m

OAKLAND PARK, September **18, 1865.**

NOTICE.

TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or gig, always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.

se15-tf H. B. VANVOORHIS.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified not to trust my wife, ELIZA MORGAN,

As I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. She having left my bed and board without provocation. THOS. MORGAN,

oct17-3t Ninth Ward.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. **31** Fifth street, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1865,

From **10** o'clock A. M. until **2** o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

oct14-td HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

TENANT FARM OIL COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, will be held on the **20th** inst., at **2** o'clock, P. M., at Temple's Hall, Fourth street. Punctual attendance is requested, as bushe s of importance will be laid before the stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors.

oct18-4t-13 16 18 20 ISAAC NOCK, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK SKATING CLUB

Stockholders are hereby notified that an assessment of

FORTY (**40**) PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

has been levied, payable at the office of the Treasurer, by order of the Board of Managers, on or before the **31st** instant. N. McCLAIRAN Treasurer,

oct9-td **85** Market street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between MICHAEL O'HARA, A. C. SCHULTZ and J. H. ROBINSON was dissolved on the **26th** day of September, **1865**, so far as relates to the said A. C. Schultz. All debts due to the said partnership are to be collected by the said O'Hara & Robinson, and all claims against the same discharged, at No. **6** Smithfield street where the business will be continued by the said M. O'Hara and J. H. Robinson, under the firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON.

MICHAEL O'HARA,
A. C. SCHULTZ,
J. H. ROBINSON.

se27-6w

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BRISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIREPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE SINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	

de22

GLOBE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pittsburgh office, No. **70** Fifth street.

BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

Is the only investment not subject to taxation.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.

THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS

Recently introduced by Pliny Freeman are applied to all policies issued by the

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pittsburgh office, No. **70** Fifth street.

MUTUAL

my11-2taw-6m F. WOODS, Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, Jr. PRESIDENT.
H. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. **92** Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by prompt action and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS

R. MILLER, Jr.	ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES McCULLOUGH,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATH'L HOLMES,	DAVID M. LONG,
ALEX. NIMICK,	REES J. THOMAS,
GEORGE H. KEIM	CHARLES A. CLARKE,
C. B. HERRON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
C. W. RICKETSON,	
de24-1y	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES

Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.

N. J. RIGLEY,	JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE,	JAMES HILL,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	ROBT. H. KING,
WM. H. FORSYTHE,	SAM'L M'CLURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY,	S. H. HARTMAN.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.

au27-tf

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. **98** Water street, Pittsburgh.
jy19-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. **37** Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures again, stall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain JAS. ROSS,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

jy6-1y

SUNDRIES.

200 bbls. White Lime.
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar.
50 bbls. crushed sugar.
50 do. granulated and powdered Sugar.
30 do. extra Yello w Sugar.
50 do. A and B Coffee Sugar. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
corner Irwin and Liberty street.

SUGAR.

50 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar.
50 bbls. crushed sugar.
50 do. granulated and powdered Sugar.
30 do. extra Yello w Sugar.
50 do. A and B Coffee Sugar. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
oc7 corner Irwin and Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manageress.....MISS ANNIE EBERLE.

Last night but two of the great comic actress, Miss MOLLIE WILLIAMS, who will appear in six characters and dances

Last night but two of the popular comedian, FELIX A. VINCENT, who will appear as "Tony Bavard."

THURSDAY EVENING, October **18th**, performance will commence with the celebrated romantic drama, in two acts, of the

WIZARD SKIFF; or, THE PIRATE OF THE SEAS.
Alesia, Alesias, Agate.....Miss Molly Williams.
Dance.....Little Lizzie.

To conclude with the grand military drama, in three acts, of the

FRENCH SPY.

Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je8-1y

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. **79** Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. **96** Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

RAILROADS.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

TWELVE TRAINS DAILY.

On and after MONDAY, October **16th**, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows, viz:—

DAY EXPRESS (only except Sunday, at **2:50** a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at **5:30** a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connections with trains on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch railroad.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at **7:50** a. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Derry, Blairsville Branch, Johnstown, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downingtown, at Harrisburg, direct connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at **11:40** a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona and making connection with trains on Ebensburg and Cresson railroad and Hollidaysburg Branch railroad.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, Daily at **4:25** p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown, at Harrisburg connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at **4:35** p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with Express train on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at **9:30** p. m., stopping only at Greensburgh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown, at Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at **6:30** a. m.

Penn accommodation **10:30** p. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at **9:10** a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at **3:35** p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at **6:05** p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at **9:05** a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at **12:50** p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail	**1:20** a. m.
Fast Line	**3:05** a. m.
First Mail Station Accommodation	**6:25** a. m.
Penn Accommodation	**7:30** a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	**8:50** a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	**10:05** a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	**12:50** p. m.
Baltimore Express	**1:30** p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	**2:05** p. m.
Philadelphia Express	**2:30** p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	**6:00** p. m.
Altoona Accom and Emigrant Train	**10:30** p. m.
Wall's Station every Sunday, Pittsburgh	**12:30** p. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot take up checks and tickets and baggage to any part of the city. Office: No. **410** Penn street. Open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at **2:30** p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding **100** dollars.

J. BECKWITH, Agent.

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Washington streets. oct13

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, October 9th, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	**2:10** A. M.	**7:25** A. M.
Mail	**7:00** "	**12:00** P. M.
Express	**9:45** P. M.	**8:35** "
Steubenv'e Accommodation	**4:30** "	**10:00** A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

oc9-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May **18th**, **1865**, trains run as follows viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	**2:10** a. m.	**2:10** a. m.	**2:10** a. m.
Express	**3:00** p. m.	**2:45** p. m.	**2:45** p. m.
Express	**3:00** p. m.		**6:10** a. m.
Mail	**7:00** a. m.		**6:10** a. m.

For Cleveland and Erie.....**6:10** A. M.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

Ft. W. & C. R. W.....**2:20** a. m. **3:30** p. m. **6:00** p. m.
7:50 a. m. **8:30** p. m. C. & P. R. R. **2:10** a. m. **3:45** p. m. and **9:00** p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B. Booth's N. C. Economy: Steubenville **9:00** a.m. **2:15** p. m. **3:50** p. m. **10:30** p. m. **3:50** p. m. **11:50** a. m. **4:45** p. m. **6:00** p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. **7:15** a. m. **8:15** a. m. **10:25** a. m. **2:35** p. m. **4:50** p. m. **12:20** a. m. C. & P. R. R..... **9:10** a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

my15

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. **16, 1864**, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.55 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
Mail McKeesport Accommod'n	12.00 a. m.	6.30 a. m.
Second " "	6.15 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7.00 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Second "	4.10 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to

A. J. SHANK, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, superintendent.

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

FRENCH

VIOLET COPYING INK,

And WRITING FLUID,

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
oc10 corner Wood and Third streets.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut, west side,

dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH BOXES,

CALCULATORS,

BILL HEADS, and

POST-OFFICE BOXES,

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
oc10 corner Wood and Third streets.

STARCH.

50 boxes Oswego Corn Starch.
50 do do do.
50 do do Silver Gloss Starch.
50 do Madison Starch. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
oc7 co-ner of Irwin and Liberty streets.

DRY GOODS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have in store, and for sale at prices

AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES,

A very full and attractive stock of

NEW GOODS,

Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBRODERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS

A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

THREE CASES

English Chintzes,

At 31 cents per yard.

40 Dozen Extra Balmorals,

$2 12½ each.

HEAVY LINEN SHEETING,

50 Cents ₱ Yard,

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS

Very cheap.

HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1 50 ₱ YARD.

FRENCH REPS, MERINOS, MOHAIRS, all wool,

DELAINES AND DRESS GOODS,

Selling Low,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

On hand, the celebrated Swans' Down

COTTON BATTING, FOR COMFORTS.

se19

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET.

Third House above Diamond Alley.

se25 PITTSBURGH

J. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE

DRY GOODS.

FALL 1865:

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

No. 54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE, AT

Low Prices, for Cash.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIFABRIS

In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of

FLANNELS,

Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:

FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,

A full line; also,

COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARN,
BATTING AND BAGS.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m-MWAF

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE!

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS,

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.

jn10-tf

LITHOGRAPHERS.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The oldest and largest establishment in the West.
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street,
PITTSBURGH.

Among our facilities for elegant and expeditious work, we have all the latest improvements in Lithography, and while our work will compare favorably with steel engraving, the great difference in price is a strong inducement to give Lithography the preference.

KREBS & BRO.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. **72** and **74** Third street, Pittsburgh. se28-3m

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,

Practical Lithographers,

96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA. Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. se22-3m

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by
JAMES BOWN,
jy8 **136** Wood street.

PETROLEUM.

W. T. B. BROOKS.....A. H. CHENEY,
G. R. EASTERLY.....J. B. PEET.

BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests.

Office on Street leading to U. S. Well,
se30-1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

TENANT FARM

OIL COMPANY,

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This Company was organized on the **28th** inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	**$150,000**
Working Fund	**25,000**
Par Value of each Share	**$1 00**

OFFICERS:

President.....S. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

Frank Snyder,	James Graham,
J. G. Weir,	Stephen Lawson,
H. W. Ritchie	

au30 tf

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the **29th** inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	**$225,000**
WORKING FUND	**25,000**
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	**1 00**

OFFICERS.

President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSTON,	L. S. RISDON,
FRANK SNYDER,	JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRANT,	W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.	

je8-1y

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILSON

WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

BENZINE, &C.

Extra facilities for

Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.

Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap12-1y

WELDON & KELLY,

Manufacturers of

Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,

oc8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.

Pure White Burning Oil,

Constantly on hand, and for sale at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES,

BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

and 47 WOOD STREET.

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, by dint of

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FAIR.

A WET OPENING DAY.

Enthusiasm of Managers and Exhibitors

FULL LIST OF THE ENTRIES.

A Knuck Receives a Premium and Retires.

THE TIME OF THE FAIR EXTENDED

Grand Mule Race on Friday.

The Judges to meet this Morning.

The rain storm of yesterday may be said to have been fortunate for the fair of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, because, in the first place, everything was not quite ready; in the second place, every person was not ready; and thirdly, the condition of the weather gave the managers an idea of the time they absolutely need to prepare, and of the things necessary to meet the exigency of stormy weather. If the storm should continue, the temptation to make suggestions of certain improvements may not be resisted. At present it is too late to urge some things that must have already become very apparent to the management of the Fair. They have done everything in a praiseworthy manner so far, and when they come to apply themselves to the arrangements for another fair, in 1866, their experience and observation of this year will enable them to make things very snug under any weather. About forty new entries were made in various departments yesterday, so that the rain did not in the least damper the ardor, nor cool the courage of competitors and exhibitors. Owing to the storm, many persons deemed it discreet not to open their packages, so that the display of goods was not generally attempted.

THE TIME EXTENDED.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the managers of the Fair held a meeting, at which they resolved to continue the Fair till Saturday evening, so as to give exhibitors and visitors a proper opportunity of gratifying their respective wishes.

MEETING OF THE JUDGES TO-DAY.

At the request of Captain Batchelor, the judges of the various departments are to meet at the office on the Fair Ground near gate No. 2, this morning at 9 o'clock.

MULE RACE TO COME OFF.

It has been arranged to have two grand mule races on the track within the ground, the first to come off on Friday afternoon at three o'clock, and the second on Saturday afternoon at the same time. The prizes for both races will be $10 respectively. Parties desirous of contesting these races, can have their mules entered at the office on the ground up till Friday at noon. This enterprize will no doubt give place to some curiosity and excitement, and will be an extraordinary attraction, no matter what kind of weather, the race will take place, as the terms are laid down: "Run, rain or shine." So visitors to the fair may look for an interesting time.

A KNUCK'S FIST RECEIVED BUT NOT ENTERED.

It would hardly be possible for a fair to be attempted anywhere that thieves of some kind would not also attempt to establish themselves. Allegheny county fairs need not therefore seek to be exempt. Yesterday one of these gentry came up to gate No. 1, near Floral and Artist's Hall, and was about to pass without showing a ticket. Mr. C. L. Parke, son of the Hon. John E. Parke, who was stationed at that point, challenged him, when the thief dealt him a blow with an iron knuckle on one hand, and attempted to snatch away the bundle of tickets which he held. Mr. Parke is a big lad. Mr. Parke, not liking such treatment engaged the fellow, but he relied, leaving his knuckle for the benefit of the fair. As near as could be understood, arrangements of a very singular character have been made for the proper treatment of all such scoundrels as show themselves on the ground. The mule races will not be a cream-tance to the fun which will follow the capture of a thief in the fair.

WHEELER & WILSON'S EMPORIUM.

The magnificence of the appearance of the Wheeler & Wilson Emporium, yesterday, was enough to compensate visitors who ventured through the rain. Mrs. Tom Thumb is the presiding genius of the Sewing Machine, and occupies an elevated position in this splendid establishment. Her miniature sewing machine is a curiosity. The sewing machines for family and manufacturers' use are arranged around the central figure, and are here and there relieved by a button hole making machine, a button fastener, or a patent umbrella stand. Not the least wonderful feature of Mr. Carpenter's enterprise is the Dalton Knitting Machine. Specimens of the work on all these machines are on exhibition and the machines themselves will be found in operation.

GROVER & BAKER'S OCTAGON.

We have already noticed the preparations for the exhibition of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. Yesterday, the building devoted to this purpose at the fair was thrown open. The machines are those arranged for family and manufacturing purposes. The stitch of this machine is known as the double lock, and is excellent for quilting, embroidering and ordinary sewing. Very excellent specimens of the work done by this machine are on exhibition and present a very fine appearance. Mr. Chatoney is the agent for this machine, and is ready to sell machines, and to arrange for instructions to purchasers.

THE PROSPECT.

Should the weather be favorable to-day, there will be a very large attendance at the fair ground. In addition to the articles presented for exhibition in competition for premiums, there is a number of shows of various kinds soliciting patronage. They will no doubt all flourish. These, with the oyster saloons, and the other eating establishments, all contribute to give an air of vitality to the fair ground. Oh, for good weather!

THE ENTRIES.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL was published the entries which have been made in the first seventeen classes. To-day we furnish our readers with the list of entries in the remaining classes, complete. They are as follows:

CLASS NO. 18.—FRUIT, WINE, CIDER, VINEGAR, &C.

J. T. F. Wright, Pittsburgh, 1 dozen quinces, peck cranberries, 3 lb tiles rhubarb wine.

Mrs. R. Johnston, Lawrenceville, 3 bottles Catawba wine, 3 bottles blackberry wine, 3 bottles elderberry wine, 2 gallons wine vinegar.

C. Jacobs, Columbus, Ohio, 2 gallons sorghum syrup.

W. Mass, Nobiestown, 8 bunches sorghum cane.

Thomas Logan, Pittsburgh, 12 varieties of apples, 2 apples of each kind; 3 different kinds of apples of half bushel each.

Mrs. C. Drave, Lawrenceville, 3 bottles blackberry wine, 3 bottles elder wine.

Perkins, Stern & Co., New York and Boston, 3 bottles grape wine, 3 bottles wine.

Elihu Wilton, Sewickley, 3 bottles blackberry wine, 3 bottles Catawba grape wine, 3 bottles elderberry wine, 2 bottles red currant wine, 12 bottles wine for general collection, 1 dozen quinces.

Mrs. Joseph Scott, Palmersville, 2 gallons Chinese sugar cane molasses.

John F. McCombs, Wilkinsburg, 1 gallon maple molasses.

J. Knox, Pittsburgh, variety of grapes grown in open air.

J. W. Elliott & Son, Pittsburgh, half dozen fruit trees—apple, pear, cherry, peach and plum.

CLASS NO. 20—CUT FLOWERS, &C.

John R. and A. Murdock, collections of Roses, Fuchsias, Dianthus, Amaranths, Pansies, basket with flowers, suspended vase with flowers, 2 bridal of grand hand boquets, (roune,) pair of hand boquets, (flat) bridal boquets, a collection of boquets.

Annie Bond, Mount Washington, pair of round hand boquets, bridal boquets, collection of boquets.

Miss M. Young, Collins Run, bridal boquet.

Annie Bond, Mount Washington, two round tableboquets.

CLASS NO. 21—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

E. P. Carpenter, Pittsburgh, display of Wheeler & Wilson machine needle work; and display of Dalton knitting machine work.

Mrs. Maria Jackson, Pittsburgh, one silk counterpane.

Oliver W. McClintock & Co., Pittsburgh, carpets, rugs, mats, hassocks, &c. &c.

Mr. Ellen McCormick, Remmington, one piece broad flannel; one piece white flannel; one pair woolen blankets; two pairs twilled double-worsted blankets, (all wool); two pairs stockings; one counterpane; one yarn quilt, (finished); one pound flax thread; one pound yarn; ten yards table diapering.

Mr. C. Dravo, Lawrenceville, ten yards rag carpet.

Miss Caroline Feiffell, Pittsburgh, hand-made shirt; double, hand-made quilt.

Mr. Joseph Scott, Moon township, 1 pair coverlids, 1 pair blankets, 5 pairs stockings, 10 yards home made linen, 10 yards home made flannel, 1 cut home spun yarn, 10 yards linen bagging.

Mrs. C. A. Morton, Pittsburgh, 15 yards rag carpet, 1 hand made shirt, 3 pairs woolen stockings, 1 pair linen stockings, 2 pairs woolen socks, 1 pair woolen mits.

Mrs. Elizabeth Enger, Pittsburgh, double Irish chair quilt, single do, 1 strawberry do.

Mrs. W. m. McCuig, 10 yards home made linen.

Miss M. F. Miller, Port Perry, 10 yards woolen carpet.

Mrs. I. McManus, Westmoreland, 1 muslin quilted counterpane.

Mrs. R. Johnson, 1 fine hand made shirt.

CLASS 22—EMBROIDERY, CROCHET, LEATHER, SHELL WAX-WORK, &C.

Miss Quinlorin, Pittsburgh, ornamented bead-work.

Miss Mary M. Evans, Lawrenceville, one case wax fruit; one case wax flowers; one shell box.

Mrs. Nancy D. Gould, Pittsburgh, specimen worsted embroidery.

Mrs. J. Burnett, Pittsburgh, display of embroidery, (worsted).

Mrs. E. S. R. Warner, Pittsburgh, child's embroidered dress; bouqet of artificial flowers.

Mrs. Eliza Wilton, sewicley, design in cane work.

Mrs. Josephine Wagner, Pittsburgh, display of waxwork.

Miss M. F. Miller, Port Perry, picture frame made of nut-shells; one worsted lidy; one cotton tidy and mats.

CLASS NO. 23—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &C.

E. Hyde, Pittsburgh, ten pounds cotton batting.

Thompson & Gwitzinga, display furs and robes; display of coaks (dry goods trimmings).

C. Marsh, Pittsburgh, display of enamelled pearl; lot spanish hair gloss; French toilet soap, and March tooth paste.

CLASS NO. 24—BREAD, BUTTER, CHEESE, HONEY, JELLIES, CANNED FRUITS, CONDIMENTS, &C.

S. Nixon, Woodville, 20 lbs butter, made before June 15, 1865.

Mrs. R. Johnston, Lawrenceville, two jars plum butter, two jars plum preserves.

J. T. F. Wright, 2 cans preserved peaches, 5 lbs preserved huckleberries in cans, 2 cans preserved quinces.

T. Winfield, 20 lbs comb honey, and 6 lbs comb honey.

Mrs. Ellen McCormick, 2 lbs butter made before the 15th of June, 20 lbs cheese, 6 lbs print butter.

Mrs. C. Dravo, Lawrenceville, 2 jars apple preserves, 2 jars spiced peaches, 2 jars apple butter, 5 years old; 2 jars fresh peaches, 2 jars quince butter, 5 years old; 2 jars apple marmalade, 2 jars apple butter, one year old; 1 display of jellies, 1 spounge cake, 1 pound cake.

Mrs. J. Scott, Moon township, 10 lbs June butter; 4 glasses of jelly.

Mrs. Eliza Wilton, Sewickley, one glass quince jelly.

Mrs. C. A. Morton, Pittsburgh, 2 jars apple butter; 2 jars peach butter; 2 jars quince butter; 1 jar pear butter; 1 jar red tomato butter; one jar yellow tomato butter; 1 jar strawberry jam; 1 jar apple molasses; 3 jars peach preserves, fresh; 3 jars quinces, fresh; 2 jars quinces, fresh; 1 jar cherries, fresh; 2 jars peach preserves; 1 jar fresh tomatoes; 1 jar quince jelly; 2 jars of peaches; 2 cans of pears; 2 jars apple jelly; 2 cans of peaches; 2 cans cherries; 2 jars spiced cans of strawberries; 2 cans cherries; 2 jars spiced peaches; 1 jar spiced pears; 2 glasses currant jelly; 2 glasses strawberry jelly; 2 glasses strawberry jelly; 2 glasses tomato jelly; 2 glasses apple jelly; 2 glasses currant jelly; 4 glasses jelly; 2 glasses quince jelly; 2 jars pickles; 1 jar cucumber pickle pickle.

J. W. McCully, Wilkinsburg, 6 pounds print butter.

Miss Margaret E. Walker, Carrick, 6 pounds roll butter.

Wm. Oliver, Port Perry, 2 jars fresh peaches.

Miss M. P. Miller, Port Perry, 6 pounds fresh butter.

Mrs. J Scott, Union township, 6 pound print butter.

Mrs. C. A. Morton, Pittsburgh, 1 bottles tomato catsup.

Mrs. R. Johnston, sponge cake and jelly cake.

CLASS NO. 25.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, NO. 1.

S. Spratt, Manchester, 3 steel plows.

Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh, 1 field roller, 3 cultivators, 2 harrows, 1 manure drag, 1 wheel cultivator and cultivator, 1 grain drill and seed sower (Buckeye).

John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh, one grain mill, solecast iron plows, one iron single shovel plow, one hinge harrow, one pulverizing cultivator, one road scraper.

J. Knox, Pittsburgh, one Harrington seed drill.

White Bros. & Co., Pittsburgh, one Lee's patent Buckeye Eagle grain drill.

John Hall & Co., one hill-side plow, one subsoil plow, one plow for general purposes, one double shovel plow, two one horse plows, one iron single shovel plow, one drill plow, one prairie iron handles steel plow, one prairie steel plow, wood handles.

E. Gilliam, Allegheny, 1 fodder cutter and grinder, 1 corn planter, 1 double harrow, 1 single or garden harrow, 1 shovel tooth cultivator, 1 snake tooth cultivator, 1 fruit gatherer, 1 model curculio or insect exterminator.

J. T. F. Wright, 1 two-horse corn planter.

CLASS NO. 26—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS NO. 2.

Forsyth, Taylor & Co., 1 hay scales.

J. T. F. Wright, hay-fork for barns, horse hay-forks, corn stalk cutter and crusher, stump extractor, root and vegetable cutter, 2 agricultural instruments, thermometers and barometers, collection sack-rome-tors.

R. M. Kennedy, Allegheny, display of spring-back photograph albums.

Wm. E. Stone, Pittsburgh, display of optical instruments, one telescope, one mariner's compass, one pocket theodolite, one clyenometer, one small surveying compass, one drawing instruments.

Arthur Kirk, Allegheny, 960 pieces domestic glassware.

CLASS NO. 31—BRASS, COPPER, IRON, &C.

J. T. F. Wright, Pittsburgh, sample spring steel; pulleys 1 hanging and other couplings; window shutter fastenings; cold rolled iron.

Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh, 1 farm bell, 1 schoolhouse bell.

Knaner & Warwick, Pittsburgh, model Knaner's patent screwless shutter hinge—right or left self-fastening.

CLASS NO. 32—VEHICLES.

Wm. Quinn, Philadelphia, patent velocipede.

J. T. F. Wright, Pittsburgh, 1 traveling trunk.

Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh, three wheelbarrows.

John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh, one store truck, one bag truck.

Forsyth, Taylor & Co., Pittsburgh, six warehouse trucks.

John Bell, Pittsburgh, one no-top buggy.

CLASS NO. 33—FINE ARTS.

N. Shaffer, Pittsburgh, display of penmanship, off-hand flourishing, pen drawing, business writing, card marking.

J. T. F. Wright, Pittsburgh, fruit painting in oil, fruit painting in water, display of colored photographs.

John Lockhart, Pittsburgh, display of photographs.

John K. Rizer, Connellsville, Fayette county, one combination photograph.

W. H. Whitehead, Pittsburgh, display of colored photographs.

H. F. Gengembre, Pittsburgh, specimen of mechanical drawing in line with pen, specimen of mechanical drawing in water color, architectural design in water color.

A. Cowley, Iron City College, display of penmanship, plain penmanship, fancy writing, pen drawing, flourishing.

H. F. Gengembre, Pittsburgh, specimen of steam engine in projection.

A. Cowley, Iron City College, off hand penmanship.

R. M. Cargo, Pittsburgh, display of colored photographs.

E. L. H. Dabbs, Pittsburgh, display of colored photographs.

CLASS NO. 34—FINE ARTS, STATUARY, &C.

W. H. Whitehead, Pittsburgh, display of plain photographs.

H. F. Gengembre, Pittsburgh, machinery lithographed in ink.

E. L. H. Dabbs, Pittsburgh, display of photographs.

Eliza Wilton, Sewickley, design of Lincoln's Cabin, design of Monument.

G. W. Spencer, Pittsburgh, display of artificial teeth.

R. M. Kargo, Pittsburgh, specimen of photography, specimen of melainotype.

G. W. Spencer, tooth-powder.

CLASS NO. 35—MACHINERY.

J. T. F. Wright, Pittsburgh, slide valve engine, machine shaft lining, variety of gearing for Model.

Wm. E. Sterne, Pittsburgh, model steam engine.

Jennings & Co., set boring tools 1 reamer for caving wells, 1 set patent boring tools.

A. White & Co., Illinois, White's patent steam governor valve.

CLASS NO. 36—SEWING MACHINES, &C.

J. T. F. Wright, Pittsburgh, patent hay derrick, improvement in mowing hay, patent pruning knife with handle; combined hay tarter, pruning knife, mark marker and machine for trimming the feet of sheep, oil safety fluid can.

E. P. Carpenter, Pittsburgh, one Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine for general purposes, one Dalton's patent knitting machine, one Grover & Baker's stitch button fastener, one Wheeler & Wilson button hole machine.

Edward Abel, Pittsburgh, one patent metallic broom head.

A. P. Chatoney, Pittsburgh, four Grover & Baker family machines for general purposes, three Grover & Baker sewing machines for manufacturing purposes, 1 case specimens of machine work.

D. Barnum, for A. W. Himes, Cleveland, Ohio, one patent self sewer attachment for all sewing machines; one patent folding cradle, one patent family flour and meal sifter.

G. H. Leithhead, Buchanan, sample of writing fluid, sample of prepared glue.

S. B. Wilson, Beaver, metallic weather strip.

Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh, clothes wringers.

CLASS NO. 37—MISCELLANEOUS.

Benj. Reed, Allegheny City, one scroll propeller vessel, one straight line double cylinder steam engine.

J. T. F. Wright, Pittsburgh, assortment of drain tile, drain tile machine by A. Latterette.

Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh, the sugar mill, one evaporator.

J. Knox, Pittsburgh, one sample Eureka bone superphosphate of lime, one sample Bradley's patent tobacco fertilizer.

Calhoun & Rodney, seven copies.

Forsyth, Taylor & Co., Pittsburgh, ten scales, various patterns; on marine safe, one copying press.

E. P. Carpenter, one Dalton's patent stand.

J. T. F. Wright, Pittsburgh, collection of minerals, sugar mill, evaporator.

National Refining and Storing Co., Pittsburgh, one barrel refined carbon oil.

James Myers, Allegheny City, specimen of steam setting packing.

Wm. Espy, Pittsburgh, one buckhorn fortstool.

Jenkins, Brown & Co., New York and Boston, largest collection and display of native wines, (Californian).

Reed & Johnson, Pittsburgh, specimen of family soap.

Mrs. C. A. Morton, Pittsburgh, six pieces home-made toilet soap.

A. Howler, Pittsburgh, pair of deer and fawns.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—To-night Mollie Williams and Felix A. Vincent will make their last appearance but two this season. Notwithstanding the attractions elsewhere, these young artistes have played a very successful engagement. The bill for to-night will be "The Wizard Skiff" and "French Spy," in both of which the stars will appear.

THEATRE.—The inclement state of the weather did not prevent a large and fashionable audience from assembling at the Theatre last night to witness Madame Scheller in "Juliet," a character which she represented in a very creditable manner. To night she will appear in the principal character in a new sensation temperance play, entitled "The Organ Grinder and His Daughter."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 18, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid,	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	107 00	.....
United States 5 20's, old	103 50	.....
United States 7-30's, new	.....	98 75
United States 10-40's	93 25	.....
United States Certificates	98 00	.....
Gold	1 42	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	93 00	.....
Allegheny 6's	84 00	.....
Cash Insurance	.....	55 50
Allegheny and Manchester Railway	65 00	.....
Connellsville R. R. Stock	9 25	.....
Do Interest	9 75	.....
Citizens' Bank	.....	85 00
Exchange Bank	85 00	.....
Fourth National Bank	.....	130 00
Iron City Bank	80 00	.....
National Bank of Commerce	.....	123 00
Tradesmen's National	.....	120 00
Alleghenv and Pittsburgh Oil	.....	50 00
Columbia Oil	20 00	33 00
Cherry Run Central	.....	50
Cherry Run and Philadelphia	.....	50 00
Oil Basin of Philadelphia	.....	9 00
Ohio Valley	23	.....
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Palston	1 00	1 50
Phœnix	.....	1 15
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	25

WEDNESDAY, October 18—P. M.

The demand for currency from the western cities on the New York banks is producing some inconvenience it not tightness. The Chicago banks are exerting their influence upon the produce dealers to compel them to send on the crop to the seaboard before the season is so far advanced as to render the navigation risky. It has been the policy of the western grain dealers to carry, through the assistance of the banks, their accumulated stock through the winter, in the hope of realizing large profits in the spring.

This expectation has turned out generally the reverse. They are glad to sell in the spring at a reduction on the prices of the preceding fall. The crop at present has a large balance of indebtedness owing to the East, which it cannot liquidate so long as its grain is locked up, and the result will be that the whole section may become dependent upon Eastern accommodation throughout the winter, which is constantly exposed to violent changes in the money market. It is the true policy of Western banks to compel the forwarding of produce in the fall. They then have the proceeds of the sales in their hands, are independent of fluctuations, and are in a position to foster and help their own local interests.

—Trade of most descriptions is more than usually good, even for this active time of year, and very large profits are being realized on sales of the leading articles of foreign and domestic goods. As the season advances, the indications are that these profits will be suspended during the past four disturbed years will again contribute to the general prosperity, and possibly make up for lost opportunities, consequent upon the national struggle. The market for domestic cottons has been more active from the great advance in the price of raw cotton, including a demand in apprehension of an increase in the cost of production, which is very buoyant. The stock of standard sheetings and shirtings are very light, the finer and lighter goods especially, and prices of both brown and bleached muslins tend upward. The drouth which has prevailed throughout New England has limited the immediate supply. This, however, is only temporary, and cotton is rapidly coming forward in larger quantities, as indicated by the high prices. The foreign goods market has become rather less active, but the demand is still good and sustains prices.

—The local stock market was dull. No sales were made of any stock except thirty shares of Columbia at $32 75; and seven hundred Ohio Valley at 23 cents.

—The most material feature in the Philadelphia bank statement for the week ending Tuesday, is the reduction in the line of deposits, which amounts to nearly two millions of dollars. In the other departments the alterations are inconsiderable. Some bankers and banks, according to the *News*, that have been largely extended in their operations, felt the "snap" of the money market last week rather severely, having quite enough to do, as we are told, to keep themselves, as nautical men say, on an "even keel." The pressure was less severe yesterday, and those among the "managers" who entered intensely what was the matter last week breathed more freely. The foolings and changes are as follows:

	October 9.	October 16.	
Capital	$14,412,500	$14,412,500	
Loans	24,742,107	22,672,107	Decrease, $39,718
Specie	1,016,705	1,060,570	Increase, 21,864
Legal tenders	16,403,995	16,304,787	Decrease, 201,358
Deposits	37,052,470	35,261,970	Decrease, 2,790,500
Circulation	7,082,197	7,084,667	Increase, 2,470

—In Petroleum Stocks yesterday, in Philadelphia, the most active on the list was McClintock. About 4,600 shares sold at an advance of a quarter. St. Nicholas received one-eighth. Sugar Creek was firm at the late advance.

—In uncurrent bank notes we noticed sales of $1,000 Crescent City Bank bills (two lots of 500) at 79¾c per dollar; $1,000 Bank of New Orleans at 63¾c; $4,000 Union Bank at 78c; $2,000 Merchants' Bank at 63c, and $500 at 63c; $5,500 Bank of Louisiana at 34c, and $1,000 Louisiana notes at 36c; $1,000 Bank of Commerce at 63c; Louisiana notes at 36c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 57½@58c; Bank of New Orleans at 63@66c; Merchants' Bank at 60@64c; Bank of Louisiana, 1,000 at 63c; Crescent City Bank at the same. The outside figures for most of these are extreme rates. The inside figures are the prices paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. *N. O. Picayune.*

—The New York *Times* of yesterday says: "The proportion of Legal Tender to National Bank Notes being as seven to two the amount of the latter left in our city banks, after responding in part to the Southern and Western demand for currency, is nearly ten millions. We doubt whether there are three millions of National currency left over this afternoon in all the National Banks in the City and Vicinity of New York, and at the same time, they hold $23,459,196 in Legal Tender Notes, and $6,000,000 certificates on the Sub-Treasury, calling for Legal Tender Notes on demand.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue made the following rulings on Saturday:

"When the sales of a produce broker exceed the annual value of $1,000 at any time during the year he must license, and the produce broker is thereby subjected to the liability of a commercial broker, the new license should be granted from the first day of January, which the liability thereto accrued, and should be issued on payment of a ratable proportion of the annual cost of such license."

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—Saint Nicholas, 1¾; Maple Shade, 7; Curtis, 2¾; Dalzell, 2; Caldwell, 1¾; McClintock, 2¾; Excelsior, ¾; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 5; Corn Planter, 9; Sugar Creek, 5; Eldorado, 2¾; Mingo, 2 31; Junction, 1¾.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

October 16.—The arrivals by river the current week have been light, and retail transactions only are understood to be under way. The market remains firm at former rates, with but light transactions, nearly every one on the market being sold. Prime Lumber is in active demand and active and will more than cover the small amount now afloat. We quote prices here at from $22 afloat to $24 and $26 on bank.

We annex retail and yard rates for all descriptions of lumber, sales, &c.:

Lumber—1st clear, ₱ M	$80 00@ —
2d clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch	75 00@ —
3d clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch	60 00@ —
Box clear boards	35 00@37 50
Wagon box boards	35 00@40 00
Stock boards	30 00@35 00
2d rate flooring, dressed	0 00@ —
3d rate do do	80 00@ —
1st rate do rough	30 00@ —
2d rate do rough	27 50@ —
Joist is ft long and under	27 00@30 00
Joist 20 do do	30 00@ —
Shingles—"A," shaved	8 00@ —
do —"A," sawed	7 50@ 7 75
do —"B" do	6 50@ 6 75
Lath ₱ M	4 50@ 5 00
Palings ₱ M	25 00@30 00
Cedar posts ₱ 100	0 00@70 00

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

October 17.—A fair business is being done from yards at the following prices:

Clear Pine Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet	60 00	
First common " "	52 00@55 00	
Second " "	45 00@50 00	
Third " "	30 00@35 00	
Pine Joists and Scantling " "	40 00@45 00	
Hemlock " "	32 00@35 00	
Hemlock " "	30 00	
Shingles, 16 inch, ₱ M	5 00@10 00	
" 18 "	6 00@10 00	
Locust Posts, ₱ 100	25 00@30 00	
Cedar "	60 00	

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

October 17.—Iron—There is a continued fair demand for hot blast pig, and the market rules steady at $38@39 per ton for No. 1, and $48@50 for No. 2. There is also a better inquiry for cold blast, and a fair business has been done at prices ranging from $60@70. Bar iron is firmer, but not higher. We quote common, 5½c, and Charcoal, 6½@7c per ₱. Horse Shoes are in fair demand, at 8½@8¾c, for Shoenberger's extra.

Nails—A further advance of 50c per keg has been established, the new brand of which we have nearly here. We quote:

10 to 60d	$7 50@ 7 75
8 to 9d	7 75@ 8 00
6 to 7d	8 00@ 8 25
4 to 5d	8 25@ 8 50
3d	8 75@ 9 00
20	9 50@10 00
3d, fine cut	9 75@10 00
Cut Spikes	9 75@10 00

St. Louis Iron and Nail Market.

October 16.—Common bar iron, 6½c; small do, 9@10c; casting, 7½c; Missouri pig, iron, hot blast, 36; do, cold, blast, 30@35; Tennessee, cold, nominal at $50; do hot, $40; cut nails, 10d, $8 25.

Coal at Cincinnati.

October 17.—Coal—There is now none at the river unsold, and the rates afloat are entirely nominal, so we call it 30c. There has been an active demand from consumers, and prices were advanced during the week to 40c per bushel. We now quote Youghiogeny 32c per bushel delivered to consumers. Cannel 3c per bushel delivered to consumers. There is at present a very poor prospect for a sufficient rise in the river to enable coal to come down, and some of the retailers are indifferent about selling.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

October 17.—The provision market is quiet. Mess Pork is a shade lower, selling at $24 50, but other articles are steadily maintained as last quoted; 13@19c for bulk shoulders and sides; 19½@19¾c for bacon shoulders; 21@22c for sides; 24c for canvassed hams; 24½c for them packed. Lard is neglected in view of the fact that it is the first of the hog product that is ready for use as soon as packed, and the season for cutting is so near at hand.

Hemp at St. Louis.

October 16.—The increased demand for this article for the past week has given a healthy tone to the market, and we now quote inferior and common undressed at $156@165; fair and prime, $166@175; strictly prime and choice, $180@190; dressed, $260@270, and hackled tow, $160 per ton. Sales of 15 bales dressed at $270; 12, do private.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 16.—Reported by E. R. Booth, commission merchant. The offerings of leaf and manufactured leaf, and prices for other grades were fully maintained. The breaks compress the bulk, the bids on 47 of which were rejected. The bids were fully up to the last quotations; but sellers were very stiff, which accounts for the large proportion of rejections. Sales were 3 hhds green and fine cut lugs from $4 50 to $10; 7 factory at $5 00 to 80; 4 planters' at $7 to $8; 5 common shipping at $8 50 to $10; 2 fine shipping at $12 to $13; 3 do, selected fine do at $15 75 to $16 50; 2 fillers at $11 50@12 50; 2 medium manufacturing at $14 to $15; 8 good do at $18 75 to $24, and 1 fine at $27 to 30 lbs.

Daring Attempt to Break Out of Jail—The Plot Frustrated.

About a week since, while Warden White was making his usual nightly round through the jail, he heard an unusual noise in cell No. 20, in the second tier, occupied by Philip Thomas, Francis Marion, and three other prisoners, and upon applying his ear to the keyhole, discovered that the inmates were sawing at an iron bed-stead. Supposing that an attempt was about to be made to break out of jail, he concluded to let them alone for a few days, in order to ascertain their plan of operation. A watch was placed upon their movements, and the grating sound of the saw was heard nightly. On Tuesday night about eight o'clock, Mr. White, in company with Mr. Negley, Mr. Smith, suddenly entered the cell, and after removing the inmates, made a thorough search, when it was discovered that a large iron bar had been sawed off a bed-stead, which had been used as a lever to pry open the window casements. All the arrangements for the contemplated escape had been perfected, and but for the vigilance of the Warden and his deputy, a general jail delivery would doubtless have taken place.

Thomas and Marion have been placed in separate cells, and charges will be preferred against them for attempting to break jail, both of which under the new penal code, is a penitentiary offence. The trial will be concluded on the 30th of September, on a charge of the larceny of two horses from Messrs. Marion & Greer & Brother, and one from Mrs. Blume. Marion was committed August 30th, on a charge of larceny. The other occupants of the cell will be released on the 1st of October, as they had been heard trying to dissuade Thomas and Marion from making the attempt.

The instrument used for cutting the iron bar from the bedstead was a common case knife, which had been converted into a saw by nicking it with another knife. As the work could only be prosecuted during the night, the task was long and severe. Thomas who is a well known Cincinnati thief, exhibited considerable ingenuity in loosening the window. Marion's safety to regain his liberty led him to become accomplice in the plot.

A SHARP TRICK.—On Tuesday afternoon a young man entered Mr. Dalzell's boot and shoe store, on Smithfield street, and purchased a pair of boots for nine dollars, tendering in payment a ten dollar greenback. Mr. Dalzell, suspecting the genuineness of the bill, took it to the Custom House, where it was pronounced to be a counterfeit. He immediately returned to the store, when he discovered that his customer had left, taking with him the boots which he had purchased. Mr. Dalzell then visited the Mayor's office, and stated the circumstance to the Mayor but being unable to give an accurate description of the swindler, it is doubtful if he will be apprehended. The bill is well executed, but can be detected readily by an experienced judge. The counterfeit purports to be issued on the national bank of Wisconsin.

Hemp at St. Louis.

October 16.—The increased demand for this article for the past week has given a healthy tone to the market, and we now quote inferior and common undressed at $156@165; fair and prime, $166@175; strictly prime and choice, $180@190; dressed, $260@270, and hackled tow, $160 per ton. Sales of 15 bales dressed at $270; 12, do private.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 16.—Reported by E. R. Booth, commission merchant. The offerings of leaf and manufactured leaf, and prices for other grades were fully maintained. The breaks compress the bulk, the bids on 47 of which were rejected. The bids were fully up to the last quotations; but sellers were very stiff, which accounts for the large proportion of rejections. Sales were 3 hhds green and fine cut lugs from $4 50 to $10; 7 factory at $5 00 to 80; 4 planters' at $7 to $8; 5 common shipping at $8 50 to $10; 2 fine shipping at $12 to $13; 3 do, selected fine do at $15 75 to $16 50; 2 fillers at $11 50@12 50; 2 medium manufacturing at $14 to $15; 8 good do at $18 75 to $24, and 1 fine at $27 to 30 lbs.

Gloucester Fish Market.

October 13.—George's Codfish—But few lots in shipping order, and sales at $8 25@8 37½. Mackerel—Bay in light receipt and but few in the market remaining unsold. We quote sales of Nos. 1 and 2 at $18 50@13 50. Shore very scarce, the fleet having had rather poor luck the past week; sales at $21 50@22 for No. 1 and $16 for No. 2. Smoked Halibut 13½c. Herring, $7 per barrel. Oil—Cod $1 22 per gallon; Medicine $1 75; Pogie $1 05.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 19, 1865.

Business yesterday was inactive. The sales were few and far between. Dealers manifested no disposition to operate to any extent. Another drawback was the unfavorable state of the weather. The rain that set in early in the day, continued without intermission. From present appearances it certainly does not look as if the suspension of navigation is at an early day. This event would be hailed with pleasure by a large class of people. At the landing we have a number of boats that are awaiting an opportunity to take their departure. The Allegheny river boats are making their arrangements for an early departure to the oil regions. The receipts of produce were quite limited. This, however, was to be expected during the prevailing weather. A rise in our rivers will be of immense benefit to our community generally. Flour was steady, but not very active. The receipts about keep pace with the wants of the city trade. Prices have undergone no change. The principal inquiry was for the better brands. Grain—Correct figures were difficult to obtain as no two dealers appear to agree. Oats and wheat were most fancied. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Bacon—The season is fast drawing to a close. The stock is nearly exhausted by the large sales from all first hands. Provisions generally are in fair demand and the sales, taken on the whole, were liberal. Apples were inquired for. The sales show that a large business was transacted. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:—

HOPS—There was a continued good demand for this article, while the receipts were quite limited. Among the sales were 150 bales Western in lots, at 60c, and 40 bales New York at 90c @ ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—Active demand. We note further sales of Cider Vinegar at 36c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The market was steady, with plenty of buyers for all good lots offered. Sales of 650 lbs. Prime Roll at 40c, and 6 kegs common packed at 2 @ 26c

EGGS—The market has been steady for some time past, with an active demander inscription. Sales of 5 tons from store at 9c. Some dealers are holding out for 10c.

LEAD—The market has undergone no change. The sale s have been regular for some time past, with sales of 200 pigs at 8½c. Sheet is quiet and steady at 11½c.

CHEESE—Market firm with a good local demand. Among the sales were 25 bxs Goshen at 21½@22c; 20 bxs Hamburg at 20c, and 40 bxs Western and 50 bxs do at 19c. Of Western Reserve the market is bare.

SALT—There has been a steady trade demand for this article for some time past. The sales are of 2 car loads at depot at $2 30, and 80 bbls from store at $3 00.

OIL CAKE—The demand was fair and sales were regular at the following rates: Linseed, meal, 3c; Oakland, Sole, 42@43c; Harness, 42@43c; Calf $1 00@1 60, French do, $2 30@2 40.

HIDES—Were in fair demand. Sales Green Salted at 10½c; Butchered, 8c; Dry Flint, 18@20c;